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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Leaders See Sound America

Japan Gives Up Gold Standard

Germany Denies Extravagance

Britain Feels Move of Japan

Butler Replies on Nobel Prize

The World Honors Amundsen

WASHINGTON sees economic recovery in the United States as slowly but surely under way. Industry is definitely expected to make a gain of 15 per cent in production during the next year. The country is seen as thoroughly sound, with its wealth of $350,000,000,000, with one-third of its 120,000,000 population gainfully employed, with manufacturing doing $70,000,000,000 a year, with $27,000,000,000 deposited in savings banks. But aside from material resources its mighty spiritual resources are enumerated. Among these are a transcendent belief in the United States, a confidence that America can conquer any crisis, a tremendous fund of ingenuity, alertness, courage and—a people who hold sane and calm amid economic alarms.

¶ Japan goes off the gold standard. This becomes official when the new Cabinet orders the Bank of Japan to cease converting bank notes into the yellow metal. The yen, worth 50 cents at par, flutters around 40. The stock exchange closes, pending stabilization. In the confusion of political change the Japanese press calls on the Government to adopt a strong policy toward China. Washington links Japan's loss of the gold standard with the Manchurian embroglio. It sees the enormous expense of Japan's military operations in Manchuria and the effectiveness of that single, silent weapon with which China is striking back—the boycott.

¶ Chancellor Bruening denies the French charge at Basel that Germany spent the money it borrowed abroad in extravagances. He says it would have been better if Germany had borrowed less, but that only 12 per cent went for such luxuries as stadia, swimming pools and university halls. It was Germany's first chance to do anything after the cultural death of war. And even so, he declares, Germany is doing an important thing under great difficulties—meeting the interest on these obligations.

¶ Great Britain notes changes brought to it by Japan in going off the gold standard. It finds satisfaction in seeing another great trading nation joining those that must seek a new basis of exchange. It sees loss in the cotton goods markets of China and India, where Japan has been the chief competitor. The devaluation of sterling gave Britain such an advantage temporarily that Lancashire opened cotton mills long closed. And London gets one more confirmation, of course, of a great fact being driven into the consciousness of the world—that nowadays no nation takes an important step of its own without affecting the stride of all the others.

¶ Hungary feels rigid economy measures imposed by Premier Count Julius Karolyi. The Premier decrees a further reduction of the salaries and pensions of Government officials. The Unity Party likes the saving program and Parliament will give it power, the Unity Party having an almost two-thirds majority. Alexander Ernszt, Minister of Social Welfare and Education, resigns in protest. This gives Premier Karolyi further opportunity. He divides Minister Ernszt's duties among the other members of the Cabinet.

¶ Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler would begin to end war by ending the War Department. Replying to the joint award to him and Miss Jane Addams of the Nobel Peace prize, he proposes a Department of National Defense. It would direct meager land and naval forces. He places war between nations in a certain out-of-date category—that of the torture chamber and the scalping knife. He has nine specific suggestions for bringing permanent peace. The future, he predicts, will properly characterize the Pact of Paris, which renounces war as a national policy. The future will call it "the supreme act of our age."

¶ The world remembers Roald Amundsen on Dec. 14. Twenty years ago he discovered the South Pole. He was embarking for the North Pole when, in 1909, Peary emerged in triumph from the Arctic ice. Amundsen turned his ship about and raced ill-fated Capt. Robert Falcon Scott in a terrible and successful struggle to be first at earth's opposite extreme. Captain Amundsen covered the 800 blizzard-swept miles from Ross Barrier to the South Pole with dogs in 91 days. Admiral Byrd covered the white stretch 18 years later in an airplane in 17½ hours. Amundsen discovered the Northwest Passage, flew over the North Pole, perished in the Arctic silence looking for Nobile. He was the last of the Viking strain to do Viking deeds. Another breed of Vikings is demanded by today—mentally mighty ones who can brave lonely frontiers and unveil crystal towers waiting at the poles of thought.

Bengali Women Join In Acts of Terrorism

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Calcutta, Dec. 14

TERRORISM in India today took on a new phase when two Bengali women fatally shot Mr. G. C. Stevens, British district magistrate of Comilla, in Bengal. Mr. Stevens was working in his office when the women sought an interview, stating they desired to see him concerning a petition they were presenting.

This is the first occasion in India where women have been involved in an affair of this kind. In recent weeks many men have been masquerading as women to evade a round-up the authorities are carrying out under the new ordinance promulgated by the Viceroy to counteract terrorism in Bengal.

Expert Decries False Tenets In Economics

Efforts to Keep Up Prices and Prohibit Imports Opposed by Rist

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Prof. Charles Rist, an economic expert who accompanied the French Premier, M. Pierre Laval, to the United States, is a director of the Banque de France, and was appointed to sit on the Basel committee to ascertain the German situation under the Young plan. He has just made a public statement on certain fallacies which have been heard in connection with the world crisis.

He pointed out, for example, that there are what are called overproduction and underconsumption. One way of getting rid of a surplus of goods is to sell them cheaper. But, by a curious paradox, efforts are directed to keeping prices up.

They are being kept up by cartels, by special agreements, by regulations against everything that savors of dumping, or that can be so described. Tremendous energy is being expended to maintain prices, though if the consumer is to be encouraged products must be offered him at lower cost. He admitted that prices have indeed fallen—in the United States they have appreciably fallen. Yet the fall is insufficient to stimulate the consumer, and it is being fought by artificial methods which tend to falsify world economy.

Increase in Distribution

Again, in order to counteract unemployment, it is clear that the circulation of merchandise should be increased. Instead of that, the governments—and here he referred chiefly to European governments—are multiplying the tariff barriers which separate the countries from each other.

To remedy unemployment in one country these walls are raised against a neighboring country. The neighboring country, in its turn, erects a tariff wall. (Even England, so long a free-trading country, is adopting protectionist methods, and there is a good deal of talk of retaliation.) Thus foreign trade is restricted when it should be augmented.

Unemployment is not a phenomenon confined to one country. It is international and, indeed, universal. Yet it is being counteracted by purely national measures which can only result in displacing unemployment—increasing it in one country to decrease it in another—even when they do not increase it everywhere.

On the subject of credit he pointed to striking paradoxes. He referred to the old saying that all a banker needs to know is the difference between a bill and a mortgage; and he added that the world is in danger of forgetting this difference.

Redemption of Credits

Short-term credits have been used in new proportions to finance and sustain long-term enterprises.

Now as credits form the foundation of the capitalist system, and imply confidence in the ability of the man or country who receives credits to make them fructify and to repay them with benefit to himself and with benefit to the lender, it is apparent that the abuse of credits which cannot be recovered will sap the very foundations of the capitalist system.

These observations, which are not new but deserve to be repeated, since they are not always or even generally recalled, were completed with a warning against too many artificial interferences with the gold standard, which he likened unto a thermometer. To discover a way of preventing the mercury from rising or falling would not change the facts; and today there are, he declared, too many economists engaged in discovering ways of preventing the mercury from going up. They are satisfied if they can achieve this purpose, and then appear astonished that the gold standard does not work properly.

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WORLD FOUND MAKING GAINS IN FELLOWSHIP

Institute of International Relations Opens Session in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Dec. 14 — Answering affirmatively the question whether world fellowship is practicable, Dr. Theodore G. Soares, professor of ethics at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, last night opened the eighth session of the Institute of International Relations, which will continue until Dec. 18.

Not only is such a fellowship among the nations possible, Dr. Soares averred, but it is actually in operation, since nearly all the nations of the world now meet each year to talk over their problems. Some persons may sneer and call talk the cheapest thing on earth, but it may also be very wise, he added.

"The nations may talk and talk and talk but in the end world fellowship will result," he said. "We already have an internationalism of trade, science, literature and art, finances and labor. How necessary they are to mankind was clearly shown when the World War interrupted relations.

"The political organization of the world beyond the limits of nations is not the super-state. It is political world fellowship. That is already here. It is advancing and inevitably destined to triumph.

"Although in every nation there are propagandists of hatred, yet all nations have men, women and youths who believe in world fellowship, amity, and justice. It is a great political fact of the world that there is an increasing body of people who think the same thoughts of friendship and peace.

"Very significant is the disappearance of the British Empire and the emergence of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Less manifest but definitely real is the fellowship of the people who speak the English tongue. Of vast importance is the Pan-American fellowship of the western hemisphere. Most august of all social achievements is the parliament of nations and the world tribunal of justice."

Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, president of the University of Southern California, is chancellor of the institute. Educators and students of world affairs have gathered for discussion of many phases of internationalism. The institute held its initial session at Riverside in 1926. Dr. Eliot G. Mears, professor of geography and international trade, Stanford University, is director of the institute.

At the opening session, attended by a large audience in the Municipal Auditorium, with representatives of churches and city officials present, Dr. Mears said that at no time has the institute met at a more propitious time.

Secondary School System Described As 'Arid Desert'

The American secondary school system is an "arid desert" compared with the work of the progressive schools and colleges which make instruction more interesting, Mr. Edward Yeomans, founder of the Ojai Valley School in California, declared at a luncheon given in his honor by the Cambridge School at the Hotel Commander in Cambridge today. Mr. Yeomans was the leader of the change in the public school system in Winnetka, Ill., in which $300,000 was contributed from private funds to make the schools over on the so-called progressive basis.

Under this system, efforts are made to present the course of study in a way which appeals most to the likes of the individual pupils. One phase of the progressive system involves the study of literature from the modern back to Shakespeare and even more ancient forms instead of tracing the course of literature in historic sequence.

Four million pupils between the ages of 14 and 18 years are in the high and preparatory schools of this country, and 40,000 teachers involving a pay roll of $300,000,000 annually, he said.

"This investment of time and money," he continued, "constitutes the most critical day-to-day adventure in the life of the nation, because it is practically the last chance in which to give direction to the thought and emotions of half the country's youth."

Mr. John R. P. French, headmaster of the Cambridge School, stressed the distinction between education and training and contended that the primary task of secondary schools is to supply such incentives as will induce initiative and genuine interest on the part of each pupil.

Canadians Enlisted In Economic Union

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 14 (AP)—Mr. R. B. Bennett, Canadian Prime Minister, declared Saturday that, the day of the British political empire being past, Canadians must now throw their ability and resources into building "an economic union."

The Prime Minister returned from a stay in England to be greeted by Mr. Percy Black, acting Premier of Nova Scotia, and a welcoming delegation.

Mr. Bennett declared Great Britain was meeting its problems with high courage and confidence and said the coming economic Imperial Conference at Ottawa would probably be the most important event of its kind ever held in the Commonwealth.

Japan Quits Gold Standard As New Cabinet Takes Office

Premier's Financial Measure Arouses Criticism in Press

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 14—The new Cabinet met today and completed the virtual suspension of the gold standard when it ordered the Bank of Japan to cease converting banknotes into gold. The action was merely formal, since conversion of notes for months has been possible only in exceptional cases, because of bank regulations.

The financial situation is chaotic. The Yokohama Specie Bank, which ordinarily makes exchange quotations, has refused to quote yen on New York all day. Necessary settlements were arranged on a basis of about 40 cents a yen, while unofficial rates on New York ranged from 38 to 40 cents.

The Government apparently intends to let the yen find its own level, following the British program. The stock exchange is remaining closed until Thursday. When the exchange attempted to open this morning, its new shares, which are always considered the market leader, advanced to 200 yen, up 60 from Saturday's closing and up nearly 100 from the quotation of a week ago. Since they obviously could not control trading exchanges, the directors voted to remain closed until the situation stabilizes.

Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai the new Premier, presented his Cabinet to the Emperor yesterday afternoon, after which the Cabinet held its first session, approving reapplication of the gold embargo forthwith. The decision was telegraphed to Japan's financial representatives abroad last night.

It is understood that the Ministry of Finance is canceling the permits previously granted to the Yokohama Specie Bank to export an ad-

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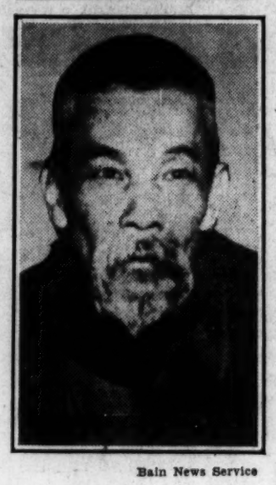
PREMIER



Bain News Service

TSUYOSHI INUKAI

NEW YORK FIRM PUTS $50,000,000 IN SLUM PROJECT

Modern Flats for 10,000 Wage Earners to Rise on Lower East Side

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Operations are to be started about Feb. 1 on the first unit in a $50,000,000 project that will mean tearing down about 15 acres of slums between the Brooklyn and Manhattan bridges on New York's East Side and erecting modern dwellings for office workers within walking distance of the financial district, according to an announcement today by Mr. Fred F. French, the builder of Tudor City.

According to Mr. French, four "dummy" companies organized two years ago have bought up some 300 parcels in the heart of the lower East Side. The dilapidated tenements which now house approximately 8000 persons, are to be torn down and apartments with electric refrigerators and other modern equipment are to be put up in their stead to house about 10,000 persons. Several nearly solid blocks and a number of block fronts have been acquired in the Henry and Market Streets section.

Mr. French estimated that about 25,000 men would be employed on the project when it got into full swing in a few months under the direction of New Manhattan, Inc., a $50,000,000 concern organized to construct the buildings. The first building will be at the corner of Henry and Market Streets and will be on a plot 100 by 213 feet. It will contain about 1000 rooms, which will be rented at about $20 a month a room.

Mr. Doyle called attention to the fact that most of the buildings in the community were antiquated tenements and lofts which were not even paying for taxes and upkeep. Many were erected 75 years ago, he said.

Mr. French told today how he had gone about the project through "dummy" companies. Mr. Orrin C. Lester, a vice-president of the Bowery Savings Bank, and the East Side Chamber of Commerce had coöperated with him, he said.

"Traffic in New York is becoming not less congested, but more so, each year," he said. "For that reason I am convinced that Manhattan Island must be reconstructed on a wholesale scale to provide more residential groups adjacent to business, and that is our purpose."

Radio Audition Prizes Awarded

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—The 10 winners of the fifth national radio audition sponsored by the Atwater Kent Foundation, who will divide $25,000 in addition to other prizes, were announced last night after the final national competition over the National Broadcasting Company network.

Identical awards in each of the five classifications were made to one man and one woman. The winners of first place, who get two years' tuition in an American conservatory, a gold decoration and $5000 each, were Miss Saida Knox, Kearny, N. J., and Mr. Jay Alden Edkins, Somerville, Mass.

Second place, carrying one year's tuition and $3000 each, went to Miss Thelma Gaskin, Orlando, Fla., and Mr. Eugene Byron Morgan, Painesville, Ohio; third place, one year tuition and $2000 each, to Mrs. Lavon Graham Holden, Pittsburg, Kan., and Mr. Austin Summers Butner, Nashville, Tenn.; fourth place, one year's tuition and $1500 each, to Miss Lillian Meyer, Jamestown, N. D., and Mr. John Bennett Metcalf, Austin, Texas; and fifth place, one year's tuition and $1000 each, to Miss Eleanor Virginia Coryell, of Santa Cruz, Calif., and Mr. Andrew B. White, of Tucson, Ariz.

BOYCOTT PLAYS PART IN JAPAN'S GOLD SITUATION

Said to Show Effectiveness of Silent Weapon Used by the Chinese

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—Japanese withdrawal from the gold standard is linked with the expenses of its military operations in Manchuria by observers here, and means that the last outpost of a gold basis in Asia has been temporarily abandoned.

For several months shipments of gold from Tokyo to the United States have sought to support the yen, but with the spread of the Chinese boycott and its serious effect on trade, the effort became more and more difficult. Departure from the gold basis indicates the importance of the boycott weapon which China still possesses in its contest with Japan, while from the world monetary viewpoint it recalls the extent to which international trade is now being carried on by a series of depreciated and fluctuating currencies on the nongold standard.

The theory of the gold standard is that all moneys of a country are redeemable in gold, that it may be freely imported and exported, and that gold is the one international commodity with an unchanging price. Hence all international balances between such countries are paid in gold, and gold moves to one country or another to the extent of these incoming or outgoing balances.

A list of countries that have left the gold standard has been prepared by Mr. Grosvenor C. Jones, chief of finance and investment division, Department of Commerce. Mr. Jones differentiates between countries that no longer peg their currencies at fixed prices of gold, and are completely off the gold standard; and countries which have placed restrictions on exchange dealings in order to confine transactions to necessary or commercial operations.

In the first group in Europe is Great Britain, Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Finland.

In the second group is Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Portugal and Jugoslavia.

Other forms of exchange restrictions are imposed also in Spain, Albania, Danzig and Lithuania.

In North America, Mr. Jones lists Canada as off the strict gold standard, although it has not imposed exchange restrictions.

In Central and South America Mr. Jones finds a variety of monetary expedients, with a major portion of the countries resorting to "managed currencies," not backed by a gold standard. These include Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, among the major nations and in addition Bolivia, Colombia, Honduras, Paraguay, Salvador, Uruguay and Venezuela. Most of the Latin American countries still on the gold standard are using the United States dollar as their medium.

Japan's defection from gold leaves no representative of the standard in Asia. India, Australia and New Zealand left the standard when Great Britain did.

In Africa, the Union of South Africa, despite its membership in the British Empire, has stayed on the gold standard, although North and South Rhodesia and Nyazaland departed from it. The Egyptian currency is also tied to sterling.

LANDSLIDE FOR JUSTO

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 14 (By U. P.)—Gen. Agustin Justo, National Democrat candidate, was elected President of Argentina by the greatest majority in the history of the country. General Justo polled 859,426 votes, compared with 488,158 for his opponent, Dr. Lisandro de la Torre, Democrat-Socialist, a majority of 371,268 votes.

DEBTOR NATIONS GET ASSURANCE OF NO DEFAULT

Will Be Notified $125,000,000 Due Dec. 15 Can Be Paid Later

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—With no prospect of action by Congress on the one-year moratorium till after the Christmas holidays, the Administration announced today that debtor nations will be informed they may forgo Dec. 15 payments of $125,000,000 without being subject to default.

It was likewise stated that 68 senators and 276 members of the House have pledged themselves to support the moratorium legislation. This makes its ultimate passage certain.

Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, was made the spokesman for the Administration in the matter of the moratorium ratification. Mr. Mills outlined the situation, stated the policy which the Government proposes to adopt, and explained why he met senators and members of the House last week on the matter.

Work on Committees

Meanwhile Republicans and Democrats of Senate and House were prepared to complete committee assignments today, so that work on the financial matters can start at once. It is expected work of organizing committees will have precedence over the deadlock on the president pro tem in the Senate, which blocked legislative action last week.

Vice-President Curtis ruled that, until new committees are organized, committees of last Congress continue, so that Senator Smoot was able to take up the resolution of Senator Hiram Johnson (R.) of California, opponent of the moratorium, for an examination of foreign security flotations in the United States.

The House Ways and Means Committee tomorrow will hear Mr. Mills on the moratorium resolution. Representative James W. Collier (D.) of Mississippi, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, expects to report to the House on Thursday.

In the Senate, committees were organized today and the Smoot Finance Committee will take up the moratorium proposal and the Johnson investigation into flotations of foreign securities simultaneously Wednesday. Mr. Smoot introduced his silver resolution.

Mills Clarifies Situation

Mr. Mills's statement said:

There seems to be some confusion as to the discussion of yesterday between senators and myself,

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

September Sales In New England Stores Increased

Retail trade in New England actually increased in dollar volume in September over the corresponding month a year ago, while in every other Federal Reserve District declines were reported. Mr. Elliot S. Boardman, manager of the industrial statistics division of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, outlines this favorable showing in Boston Business, official organ of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

October retail sales were about 9 per cent less than in October of 1930, but the decline was smaller than in any other Federal Reserve District, says Mr. Boardman. This relatively better retail trade condition in this district pertained to the cumulative sales volume for the first 10 months of this year as compared with the same period a year ago. These figures were compiled from reports of more than 100 stores located in the northeast corner of the United States. They indicate that storekeepers generally offered what the people wanted at price levels sufficiently attractive to stimulate trade and that consumers had either cash or credit available to partake generously of these offerings, he says.

Comparative values today generally are lower than at any time since the World War, points out Mr. Boardman, and the variety and range of merchandise offered in retail establishments are greater than ever before. The experience of 15 department stores and apparel shops in Boston proved that little change in the proportions of certain major merchandise groupings to total sales took place between two six-month periods of different years.

Customers of Boston stores during 1931 have been purchasing relatively more for cash instead of credit than was the case in 1930, said Mr. Boardman.

Pupils Subdue Handicap To Run Farm at Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Pupils of the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia, N. Y., were able to show a substantial profit in the operation of their farm and garden, according to the annual report.

The report shows that receipts from sale of farm and garden produce amounted to $2293, while expenses were $1760. The produce included eggs, chickens and vegetables. Pupils also turned out $388 worth of other products by hand labor. Enrollment of the year was 84 boys and 76 girls.

Britain's Sacrifice Brings New Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Auckland, N. Z.

THE New Zealand Newspaper Proprietors' Association recently decided that, in view of the fact that the Dominions' prosperity depended on the industrial prosperity of Great Britain, and in view of Britain's generosity in suspending payments on the funded war debt to the amount of £870,000, proprietors should be recommended to place at least two-thirds of their orders for newsprint for 1932 with English manufacturers.

Neutral Power Lends Support To Reich Case

Colijn of Holland Traces Toll of Reparations on World Trade

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switz., Dec. 14—The part which reparations and debts have played in bringing on the world crisis was today painted impressively before the Basel committee on the high and impartial authority of Dr. Hendrik Colijn of the Netherlands.

Speaking for the neutral power which has sustained heavy losses through Germany's financial collapse and Britain's departure from gold, Dr. Colijn gave the committee a frank description of the burden reparations have contributed to conditions.

Moreover, as an expert authority who at Geneva has repeatedly warned the nations of impending economic disaster, Dr. Colijn spoke with double force. He followed lines on the reparations phase of the problem in which his English and American colleagues on the committee echoed every sentiment.

But his views on the war debts question were not so palatable to American ears, and the French naturally could not follow neutral reasoning where Germany's reparations were concerned.

Supplements Reich's Case

Nevertheless Dr. Colijn succeeded in supplementing the German case which the Reich's own delegates elaborated all last week by establishing that the complete economic collapse of Germany would mean economic disaster to the whole world.

After the week-end, during which American, British, French and German committeemen were in close consultation, it appears that the general lines of the committee's report are already drafted.

Since both German and French delegates appear to be pleased and satisfied with this preliminary work, it is clear that the report will not be along sensational lines. Rather it is felt that the committee will leave fundamental recommendations to diplomatic conference, limiting its own decisions to the minimum.

Nevertheless, reasonable progress is definitely anticipated, for the committee which last week recorded Germany's estimate of its increasing obligations and decreasing power to pay cannot avoid deciding that for the immediate future, following the end of the Hoover year, payment of full reparations is impossible.

Beyond Committee's Scope

But decision on controversial points regarding unconditional payments and private debts appears to be beyond the committee's competence, as the French have ruled, and other powers have apparently accepted.

The subcommittee of statisticians which has been on the trail of German assets abroad has about given up the game. The pursuit has proved even more elusive than anticipated, and while asking the various governments for further information the statisticians have virtually agreed upon the impossibility of accurately defining Germany's foreign holdings.

At the start of its second week the full committee feels confident that early construction of the report upon conservative and reasonably noncontroversial lines will be a simple task. But the report will by no means disappoint world opinion.

Senate Again Fails To Reëlect Moses

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 — The Senate was still deadlocked when it adjourned after its fourth ballot today on the contest for the presidency pro tem, with Progressive Republicans still holding the fort. On the first ballot they switched to Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.) of Michigan. Senator Key Pittman (D.) of Nevada got 42; Senator George H. Moses (R.), New Hampshire, 31; Senator Vandenberg, 13; Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska, 1— a total of 87 ballots of which 44 are necessary for election.

On the second ballot, the result was unchanged. On the third, Senator Pittman lost 1 vote to Senator Clarence C. Dill of Washington, who was paired with Senator Wesley L. Jones, who had been voting for Senator Vandenberg. Senator Hendrik Shipstead (F.-L.), Minnesota, switched from Norris to Vandenberg. The vote: Pittman, 41; Moses, 31; Vandenberg, 13 — 85; necessary for election, 43.

Adjournment followed the fourth ballot of the day and the fifteenth since the voting began. If there is no final choice Senator Moses would hold over.

HOOVER SEES GAINS DUE IN COMING YEAR

Tax Budget Based on Expectation of 15 P. C. Minimum Recovery

NATIONAL ASSETS GIVEN IN SUPPORT

Review Shows U. S. and People, Even in Stress, Rich Beyond World Compare

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—A belief by the Administration that the United States will see a considerable degree of economic recovery in the coming year is coupled with the President's appeal for unity for his reconstructive program.

The Mellon-Hoover tax budget, it was stated by Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is based on the assumption that industry will make a minimum gain in production of 15 per cent next year.

There are elements of hopefulness in the present situation, according to Administration spokesmen, which indicate that the slow process of recovery is already under way.

In addition to that is the confidence inspired by consideration of America's basic economic assets which are of a character to repudiate economic defeatism at the present juncture.

A list of these economic assets prepared by Mr. Frederick M. Feiker, director of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, is of a nature to inspire confidence by recalling the vast resources of the United States even at a period of business stress. The list follows:

Rifts in the Clouds

National wealth of $350,000,000,000; population of 120,000,000; with 40,000,000 gainfully employed, the greatest consuming market the world has ever known; a manufacturing industry doing an annual business of $70,000,000,000; a wholesale establishment handling merchandise transactions to the amount of nearly $70,000,000,000 a year.

Retail merchandising activities which represent $53,000,000,000 a year; $27,000,000,000 deposited in savings banks; more than $100,000,000,000 in life insurance, to which was added $1,250,000,000 in the first six months of the current year.

A stable currency system backed by an unprecedented gold reserve; a productive capacity for mass output unrivaled in the past or present, and a diversity of resources to satisfy a vast range of customers; investments abroad valued at more than $15,000,000,000.

These features are all on the material and physical side. The economic situation is such that other values must also be considered. This was illustrated in Mr. Hoover's annual message to Congress in which he declared that what the country particularly needs at present is a restoration of confidence. The Administration is doing all that it can in that direction, particularly by bringing federal credit to the aid of weak industries, and by mobilizing private efforts to meet unemployment.

Mr. Hoover has pointed out that business declines have been recurrent in national life "and are but transitory." The nation has emerged from each with "increased strength and virility."

Things of Higher Order

The United States, in this connection, has spiritual assets which have been cited by Mr. Feiker along with the physical assets. As he puts them, these are:

A firm and transcendent belief in the United States and in its future; a confidence in the tradition, borne of 150 years of history, that America can meet and conquer any crisis; a determination to give children a better place to live in and more of comfort and enjoyment.

A tremendous fund of American ingenuity, adaptability, alertness and courage, with which to meet any and all problems.

A people sane and sober in the midst of economic alarms, with a standard of intelligence the highest in the world, which cannot be stampeded to embrace political or economic nostrums.

To these might be added the gains cited by Mr. Hoover as flowing directly out of the emergency itself, such as increased coöperation, "enlargement of social and spiritual responsibilities," and, in business "closer application of saner policies and better methods."

The present situation is giving an impetus to proposals for economic planning, to liberate industry from future fluctuations. And even in the existing hard times, the Commerce Department lists 358 industrial and business firms "which have made material progress during the depression in maintaining or increasing sales volume or profits."

Foreign Trade Council Expects U. S. to Take The Lead in Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—The United States probably will be the first nation to recover from the present world economic situation, according to an analysis of international business contained in the annual report of the National Foreign Trade Council, issued today.

The likelihood of this is seen in the fact that domestic price levels

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

BUTLER WOULD ELIMINATE USE OF WORD 'WAR'

Government Departments Should Merge as Defense Branches, He Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—There is "no longer room for the word 'war' in the permanent organization of any government signatory to the Pact of Paris" and departments or ministries of national defense should be substituted for the present war offices of governments, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University and head of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, declared in a nation-wide radiocast here on Saturday night over WEAF.

Dr. Butler's "program of peace for the constructive statesmanship of today and tomorrow" had for its corner stone the Paris pact as the basic instrument for the nine steps advocated by him to "enable nations to give active enforcement to their words outlawing war."

Dr. Butler's address was a reply to the formal announcement by Dr. W. De Munthe Morgenstierne, Norwegian Consul General here, of the joint award to Dr. Butler and Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, of the Nobel peace prize for 1931. Miss Addams could not be present.

His proposals to implement the establishment of permanent peace were as follows:

Substitute for departments of ministries of war, navy and aviation, a single department of ministry of national defense.

Abolish compulsory military service and reduce the armies of the world to police forces and skeletons of an emergency organization.

Get rid of battleships, destroyers, submarines and all like instruments of destruction and maintain navies of peace.

Develop a controlling body of international law and code of international conduct, for which much material is now ready.

Strengthen the authority of the Permanent Court of International Justice and the Permanent Court of Arbitration, and build up other institutions for use in conciliation and of diplomacy halt or fail.

arbitration when ordinary processes

Increase prestige and uphold authority of League of Nations.

Bring the governments of the American continent into stated and formal coöperation, without dictation or overlordship on the part of any one of them.

Develop a plan for safeguarding peoples of the Orient and protecting them from exploitation while they are adjusting their social, economic and political organization to present-day conditions.

Maintain and multiply those contacts, intellectual, moral and spiritual, which so greatly promote international sympathy and understanding and at the same time advance national pride and satisfaction.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Yale Professor Leaving for India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 14—To conclude the necessary preparations for the North Indian Expedition, of which he is the director, Prof. Hellmut de Terra, research associate in geology at Yale University, and Mrs. de Terra, expedition photographer, will sail tomorrow night for Europe, whence they will proceed to India to await the other members of the party, Prof. G. E. Hutchinson and Mr. George E. Lewis of Yale University.

The expedition will first work on the Salt Range, one of the smaller mountain ranges of northern India, which lies some eight miles south of the Himalayas. The Yale announcement says that "geologically the Salt Range is one of the key regions of Asia. Here the paleontologist can find fossils in abundance, relics of the land life in the Tertiary Period, and here, during the Permian Period, some 240,000,000 years ago, glaciers covered the northern margin of an ancient continent known to geologists as Gondwana-land. At this time the adjacent Himalayan and Tibetan regions were submerged.

"Here, far from all human habitation in an area known as the Eastern Karakoram, the members of the expedition will pursue their scientific investigations for nearly half a year. Then in the autumn the party will recross the Himalayas to the Indian plains."

Golf History Made On Savannah Links

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Savannah is of the opinion that it made a little golf history a few days ago when on two links a hole in one was made by players at just about the same hour on the same day.

On the municipal links Martin Beckman and Charles Sutlive, two youthful golfers, were pitted against each other in a local contest. On his tee shot on the fourth hole Beckman made a hole in one.

At about the same time on the Walhour course on Wilmington Island Ed. Winter made a perfect shot on the eighteenth hole, the ball striking the turf 10 feet from the hole and rolling directly into the cup.

WAR MEMORIAL AWARD INQUIRY ASKED OF ELY

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 14 (AP)—A full and immediate investigation of the competition through which a design was selected for a Massachusetts war memorial was asked of Gov. Joseph B. Ely today by Gen. Charles B. Wheeler, chairman of the commission which made the selection. General Wheeler's request follows a similar one from the Boston Society of Architects.

The winning design was that of Mr. G. Adolph Johnson of Worcester. In the letter of the architects it was contended that one or more of the five designs tentatively chosen were submitted by architects from outside the State, contrary to terms of the competition.

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Spending and Saving

By FRANK C. MORTIMER

HAVE YOU ARRIVED at that period in your business life when you can step into your bank and borrow on your promise to pay, without putting up security?

It has been done and probably will continue for as long as men will build reputations for success and honor.

But don't be offended when your banker asks you to put up satisfactory collateral, as that is the rule, and a good one.

There are some outstanding instances, however, where men in business are able to obtain credit on their mere promise to pay.

And we are referring to the best banks and to that type of business man who has . . . through many years . . . established a reputation for carrying on a successful business . . . and for meeting his obligations of every kind on the dot.

Character plays a more important part in the business life of the individual . . . the firm . . . the corporation . . . than is generally supposed.

There have been instances when a man of unsavory reputation has been unable to borrow money from a bank against government bonds . . . not because the offered collateral was not good . . . but because the character of the borrower was unsatisfactory . . . and it happens more often than one might imagine.

But it also happens . . . and I have seen it and participated in it as a lending officer . . . that another man can command large sums . . . without putting up anything but his promise to pay . . . In this instance the sum was $1,000,000 and the man is nationally known for his integrity.

To the young man entering business there can be no greater goal in business than to conduct himself in such a manner as to command capital for his legitimate operations on his mere promise to pay.

Character in business is a form of capital.

(Copyright 1931)

Drys Warn Democratic Party Against Propaganda of Wets

Prohibition Forces, Although Confident of Legislative Dominance, Answer Every Attack—Declare Amendment Has Not Had Fair Test

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—Although confident in their strong legislative position, drys indicated today they would answer wet propaganda on every side.

Senator Morris Sheppard (D.) of Texas, co-author of the Volstead Act and leader of dry forces in Congress, replied to a recent statement by Mr. John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic national committee, the Senator pointing out the danger to the Democratic Party if prohibition is injected into the political situation at this time.

Recent statements by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, and ex-Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr., were met by a release from the National Prohibition Board of Strategy.

Meanwhile the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation released a careful summary of economic conditions in Peoria, Ill., former center of the whisky distilling industry, as evidence that prohibition has helped rather than harmed even the centers of the old liquor industry. The report found the city far more prosperous today with diversified industries than it had been under the old régime.

Time Needed for Fair Test

Senator Sheppard's letter was in answer to a recent statement by Mr. Raskob, accusing the former of inconsistency, on the ground that he had favored submission of the Eighteenth Amendment to the country in 1917, but was opposed to resubmission now. Senator Sheppard pointed out that the nation had, previous to passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, been wet for 300 years, whereas prohibition has now been in force for only 12 years.

The length of the wet régime, he held, gave it time for a fair and thorough trial. Prohibition, on the other hand, has not as yet had a fair test. Despite great opposition and the encouragement of law violation, prohibition has "accomplished vast good and more than justified its existence," he declared, but added, "it has not had, in my judgment, a sufficiently complete and comprehensive test to justify the submission of a proposal for its repeal or alteration."

Turning to the political aspect of the prohibition controversy, Senator Sheppard said he regretted Mr. Raskob's endeavors to involve the Democratic Party in it "at a time when the prospects of the party are of the brightest character."

Opposed As Democratic Issue

"The nation's supreme need," he affirmed, "is the return of the Democratic Party to power in order that the nation's economic misery may be relieved, not that the appetite for intoxicating liquor may be satisfied.

"During all the years when the drys were endeavoring to secure national prohibition they never endeavored to make prohibition a party issue. They realized that there were dry Democrats and wet Democrats, dry Republicans and wet Republicans, and that the issue cut across party lines.

"In my judgment no step could be more perilous to Democratic success and Democratic harmony at a time when Democratic triumph is most vitally needed than the endeavor to inject the liquor question into Democratic councils and procedure."

The recent statements from the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and from Mr. Wadsworth were interpreted by the National Prohibition Board of Strategy as being designed to prepare "their wet millionaire backers for defeat in Congress on a proposed referendum on prohibition."

"Cushion" Prepared for Wets

In this connection the dry organization replied: "Major Curran thinks it likely that a majority will vote for a referendum this session. But he knows that two-thirds are necessary to submit. He then tries to bolster the morale of his rich supporters by predicting better luck for the wets in succeeding sessions of Congress.

"Mr. Wadsworth admits that a referendum might not be voted this year, or even next year. Along with this cushion prepared for the wets when they are set down by the decisive dry majority in Congress, Mr. Curran reveals a striking coöperation with one of his principal salary-payers, John J. Raskob. Mr. Curran declares that the wets must drop every other proposal except one for repeal, and do this on the ground that 'home rule' must be restored to the people, which is Mr. Raskob's theme song, for the present.

"With wet millionaire money also largely financing such organizations as the American Veterans Association for Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, Mrs. Sabin's society group, known as the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, the Crusaders (not for the Cross, but for booze and other organizations, wet propaganda is decidedly vocal, but by their admissions, gives no immediate hope of success. The organized drys do not concede the wets ever will succeed."

Central Banks Placed at Apex Of Opportunity

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Dec. 14—The "finger of opportunity" points to the central banks for leadership of the nations out of the present economic crisis, declared Mr. Frederic M. Sackett Jr., American Ambassador to Germany, at a banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce here Saturday night.

The crisis, he said, results from the development of machinery which cut down man-power and with which the markets of the world have not kept up. Meanwhile, credit power has shifted from London to Paris and New York, the Ambassador added. Britain used not only to lend money, but developed markets. The United States and France must learn to do the same, both for themselves and for other countries, he continued.

The Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, was to have attended the banquet, but was prevented at the last minute. The speech he intended to make was, therefore, read by the Minister of Economics.

In the address, the Chancellor frankly admitted it would be better if Germany had borrowed less money abroad in past years. Nevertheless, he continued, the share of states and communities accused of spending too much on luxury building, such as stadiums, swimming pools, and university halls, is "only 12 per cent of the total sum Germany has received in foreign loans."

In the seven years since 1924, that is, since inflation, they have spent only 265,000,000 marks, about $63,000,000, this way, the Chancellor said. It was the first chance Germany had after the cultural dearth of the World War and inflation to do some constructive work, he explained. Germany, like the rest of the world, believed the world's economic situation was once more moving on an upward curve.

The Chancellor declared Germany has met and is meeting its interest obligations with punctuality, despite enormous difficulties. Replying to the charge coming especially from France that the Reich had failed to check the flight of capital, Dr. Bruening said when the French Government was accused by the French Chamber of Deputies of the same thing in 1925, the French Premier replied he knew of no effective measures against the flight of capital.

'Bang' of Bursting Political Truce Starts Gridiron Club on Its Session

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—The crash offstage, the customary opening for a Gridiron Club dinner, was absent Saturday night, and the presiding officer, Mr. Jay G. Hayden, of the Detroit News, protested.

"Mr. President, I'm sorry," a club member explained, "but we couldn't find a single crash. They have all been used up on the New York Stock Exchange."

Just then from somewhere came a resounding rattle and bang.

"But wasn't that a crash?" asked the president.

"That wasn't our crash," came the response. "That was the beginning and the end of a political truce between the Democratic Congress and the White House."

That satiric by-play sounded the note for an evening in which no figure was too lofty to escape the jests of the newspaper men who form the club.

Good-humored lampooning of politics and politicians is the central theme of a Gridiron evening. Both parties were shown how they may win next year and a sidelight was the splendor of a throne room with Senator Simeon D. Fess, chairman of the Republican National Committee, as a king in royal raiment.

It was only natural that recent elections should be discussed and Fess was informed that the Republicans had lost all but one.

Notwithstanding, the ruler was still optimistic, but Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire, in the rôle of an outspoken court jester, was disgusted.

He predicted that after another such victory there would be a revival of business on "western trunk lines—all the trunks labeled Palo Alto."

"Never," Senator Fess replied. "There is not a thing against him except a little hard luck. He will be overwhelmingly reëlected."

"O King!" responded Senator Moses, offering his headgear to Senator Fess. "O King, take my cap and bells; you are funnier than ever I will be."

President Hoover was among the spectators. He had an opportunity to comment on the performance or upon any other subject he chose, but only those present knew what he said. An inviolate rule is that reporters are not reporters on gridiron night.

Mr. Samuel G. Blythe, a former president of the club, was the only other speaker.

Among the guests were outstanding figures in every field, the majority of the Cabinet were there, as were many senators, representatives, and army and navy leaders.

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HOOVER-MELLON PLAN AIMS AT STABLE BUDGET

Proposed New Taxes Would Add 1,700,000 to Tax-Paying Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—One of the purposes of the Treasury's new tax proposals, it is emphasized here, is to broaden the tax base and end for all time what has been described as America's "one crop" tax system.

Two-thirds of the nation's tax revenues last year came from income taxes, which by nature fluctuate between years of prosperity and business decline. Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has frequently attacked this system as a weakness in the federal budget, and urged that the tax base be greatly broadened. The new tax proposals would achieve this end.

At present, the Treasury puts two-thirds of its tax weight upon individual incomes and corporation incomes, and statistics show that the earnings of a comparatively small group of citizens and of big business firms now supply the nation with most of its revenues.

Sound finance, it is argued, requires that this process should not be carried too far. What the Treasury needs, it is said, is a steady flow of income from more stable sources. If there had been a variety of taxes, such as are now advocated in the Hoover-Mellon program, such an extreme deficit, it is thought, would not have occurred.

Between 1928 and 1930, incomes of corporations and individuals showed a decline of $11,600,000,000, and United States taxes showed a similar slump. The actual drop in income taxes was $950,000,000. Federal budgets can never be stable, according to Mr. Mellon and his associates, so long as the one-crop system exists.

Present individual income taxes reach, it is estimated, only about 2 per cent of the citizens, and the corporation taxes only 53 per cent of reporting corporations. Last fiscal year some 2,500,000 individuals paid $1,146,000,000, or about 47.5 per cent of total income tax receipts. The balance came from 263,000 corporations.

In Congress there is a growing feeling that additional sources of revenue should be tapped, even though cognizance should still be taken of the special ability of wealthy people to pay.

It is argued that a tax that reaches the whole people stabilizes the budget and rouses a lively concern among everyone for economy in administration. Contrasted to that, the direct personal "pocketbook interest" is now largely confined to the 2 per cent in the income tax range.

Proposed revisions of the new treasury income taxes would bring another 1,700,000 individuals back into the tax-paying group. Mr. Mellon believes that if the theater admission, the postage stamp increase and other taxes were imposed, the country's increased income would be derived from a far wider tax base.

President Expects Trade Gains in 1932
(Continued from Page 1)

for the first time in almost two years have reached comparative stability. Wholesale prices have remained for five months within 2 per cent of the index for last June, in contrast with the drop of 11 per cent for the first six months of this year. This is contrasted with the accumulated reduction in average wholesale prices in the United States of more than 25 per cent for the past two years.

The first requisite to recovery in world trade, the Council asserts, is stabilization of prices, and the most favorable aspect of the present situation is that in most countries the decline of prices is slackening or already has ceased.

Germany has outdistanced Great Britain as an international shipper for the first six months of 1931 by about 1½ per cent, according to the report, and so far as a comparison of later months is possible, "this margin is slightly increasing, establishing Germany as second only to the United States as the world's largest exporter."

The report says that the general average of prices in European countries has dropped off this year by less than 10 per cent, or about two-thirds of the rate of reduction in 1930. In Spain, Austria, Chile and the Union of South Africa, prices have slightly increased over last year's averages, and a slight upward turn has been noted in Great Britain and other nations which suspended the gold standard in September.

According to Mr. Gardner L. Harding, assistant secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, the United States export dollar for the first quarter of 1931 stood at $1.01, as compared to 1913; at 93 cents for the second quarter and at 84 cents for the third quarter. Since then, however, prices have hardened somewhat, he said.

World export trade for 1931, based upon figures up to Nov. 1, was about 16 per cent less in value, based upon 1913 prices, than last year. The recession in export trade between 1929 and 1930 amounted to about 9 per cent. A favorable, factor, however, is that most of the recession for 1931 took part early in the year.

"Trade volume steadily increased in the later months of the year under the apparent influence of lower prices," the report continues, "with the result that the comparative loss of the last six months has been slackening steadily.

"Since 1925, Europe's share in the world's export trade has grown from 47 per cent to 52 per cent, an important measure of her steady rehabilitation. Had the export trade of the world continued to the present year at the rate of growth it actually made between 1900 and 1913, it would now equal about $48,770,000,000, instead of barely $20,000,000,000 or 2½ times its present amount."

Roanoke Island Pageant Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Plans are being made on an extensive scale for an exposition and a series of historical pageants, to be held at Roanoke Island, N. C., in 1934, in observance of the 350th anniversary of the landing there of the first colonists from England in 1584 under the sponsorship of Sir Walter Raleigh.

A campaign for funds necessary for a suitable celebration of the historical event is being launched by leading citizens of North Carolina and the coöperation of the Federal Government and all the states is being solicited.

At a meeting recently, held in Raleigh and attended by a group of 150 citizens, a committee of eleven was named, and the members of this committee were instructed to have the committee incorporated under the laws of North Carolina.

LITERARY AWARD WON BY NORTH CAROLINIAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Dr. M. C. S. Noble, who has taught pedagogy at the University of North Carolina for 33 years, is the first to win the Mayflower Society Cup for the best work written during the year by a North Carolinian. The cup was donated by the North Carolina Mayflower Society. Dr. Noble was awarded the prize for his volume entitled "The History of Public Schools in North Carolina." The cup will be awarded annually, henceforth.

HARVARD GETS SIX OF 32 RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

West Point and University of Michigan Two Each—Rest Scattered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWARTHMORE, Penna., Dec. 14—Final results of the election of American Rhodes scholars were announced by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College, American secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, yesterday.

Complete returns show 32 scholars elected, of whom four are students at Harvard University and two are graduates at the same institution. There are two students of the University of Michigan and two of the United States Military Academy. No other college or university had more than one.

There were 584 candidates for 32 appointments throughout the country. This is the largest competition in the history of the Rhodes Scholarships.

The list of scholars selected, subject to ratification by the Rhodes Trustees is as follows:

ALABAMA—Jules de Launay, Howard College.
ARIZONA—Charles J. Hitch, University of Arizona.
CALIFORNIA—Robert M. Brown, Stanford University, and Turner H. McBaine, University of California.
CONNECTICUT—John A. Wells, Wesleyan University.
DELAWARE—James M. Tunnell Jr., Princeton University.
GEORGIA—Richard N. Clark Jr., Harvard University.
ILLINOIS—Burnett M. Davis, Harvard University.
LOUISIANA—James McCormack Jr., United States Military Academy.
MASSACHUSETTS—Spencer D. Pollard, Harvard University.
MICHIGAN—Samuel H. Beer and George C. Tilley, University of Michigan.
MINNESOTA—F. Atherton Bean, Carleton College, and Lynn Beyer, Hamline University.
MONTANA—Harold Fitzgerald, University of Montana.
NEBRASKA—Price Heusner, Swarthmore College.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Howland H. Sargent, Dartmouth College.
NEW JERSEY—Edward Francis Drake, Rutgers University.
NEW MEXICO—Critchell Parsons, University of New Mexico.
NEW YORK—Roger D. Black Jr., United States Military Academy.
OHIO—Frederick A. Ficken, Oberlin College.
OKLAHOMA—Willmoore Kendall Jr., Northwestern University.
OREGON—David C. Williams, University of Oregon.
PENNSYLVANIA—Carl B. Allendoerfer, Haverford College.
RHODE ISLAND—Harold Payson Jr., United States Naval Academy.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Lewis A. Larson, Augustana College.
TENNESSEE—Clayton Lee Burwell, University of the South, and Don K. Price Jr., Vanderbilt University.
TEXAS—Houston H. Wasson, Southern Methodist University.
VIRGINIA—John White Pendleton, Virginia Military Institute.
WASHINGTON—Albert H. Garrettson, Whitman College, and William H. Sweet, Harvard University.

NEW AIR-LINER ORDERED

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 14 (AP)—Pan American Airways has placed an order for a third giant air-liner with the Sikorsky Aviation Corporation here, Mr. J. T. Trippe, Airways president, announced last night. The new flying boat must be completed July 1, 1932, the contract provides.

Do You Know

How far a dollar will carry you—by telephone—in a 3-minute conversation when you call by number? The answer is 174 miles. Fifty cents goes 64 miles; a quarter goes 25 miles.
In the evening, between 7 and 8.30, the same dollar goes 246 miles; after 8.30, at night rates, it goes 410 miles. A 3-minute conversation will average about 300 words, and the nice thing is that it's personal, and you get an immediate answer.

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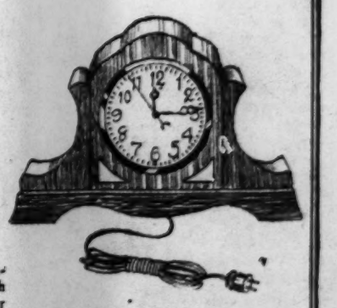
A new tambour design in mahogany finish on gumwood with contrasting panels. 4-inch silver dial with ornamental hands.
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DR. JACKH VIEWS HITLERITES WITH LITTLE CONCERN

Leader Says Germany Is Safe From Them and Also Communism

Germany is in no danger of falling into the hands of either the Hitlerites or the Communist Party, according to Dr. Ernst Jackh of Berlin, member of the German delegations at Versailles, Genoa, Locarno and Geneva and founder of the Hochschule für Politik, the German League of Nations Union, and the Peace Academy. He spoke in the Ford Hall Forum last night in answer to the question, "Is the World Driving Germany Toward Communism or Hitlerism?"

He pointed out that of the 577 members of the Reichstag, the Hitlerites claim only 107 and the Communists are even weaker with 77 members. Unless a coalition is formed with the Center Party, which now supports the Bruening Government, there is no possibility of change for some time. Until 1934 the allocation of votes is definitely fixed, Dr. Jackh believed.

"If Germany is given a satisfactory adjustment of reparations through the scientific research of the Wiggin Debt Commission, Hitlerism will be shorn of its power," he said. "Hitlerism is an emotional reaction, a feeling of disappointment and desperation, headed by a strong leader."

The first blow to economic and social unrest in Germany was struck when President Hoover announced his moratorium plan, he added. He stated that the effect in Germany was a lessening of the clamor of radicals and restoration of confidence among the conservative middle class.

"Hitler, developing a party by strong personality just as Mussolini developed Fascism, is not the Hitler of a few years ago. Once a strong revolutionist, he becomes more conservative as he approaches power. He knows that he must meet the demands of the strong Social Democrats, a conservative group, if he gains control in the Government."

Germany can pay reparations only through exports of goods, he said, but with the erection of tariff walls by her creditors she will be unable to pay.

Reparations are not felt justified in Germany, especially by the university students, who are alleged to be 50 per cent radical and a source of recruits for Hitler's policies, he said.

The students justify their stand that they did not take part in the war and therefore should not be forced to pay for damages caused by war, he declared. They cite the words of Thomas Jefferson, who said that it is an injustice for one generation to pass on the debts of war to succeeding generations.

Communism, he declared, is ineffective in Germany because of lack of funds and effective leadership.

Teachers to Visit Homes of Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 14—Mr. Fred C. Mitchell, principal of the Lynn Classical High School, plans an experiment. He will have teachers visit the homes of all pupils whose marks in one or more subjects are either below passing or near the flunking point.

The idea has met with the approval of Mr. Harvey S. Gruver, superintendent of public schools, who explains that the experiment is to find out if the teacher's personal contact with the pupil's home and parents has any effect upon the raising of low marks. Mr. Gruver feels that the teachers will receive the needed cooperation by parents in the pupils' homes.

Visits to the homes are planned to start directly after the forthcoming holidays. About 50 homes will be covered at first, it is announced. If the plan proves successful, it will be tried in English High and in the junior high schools.

TELEPHONE TO LINK HAWAII AND U. S. COAST

Hawaii and the North American mainland are to be linked by regular telephone service Dec. 23, marking the initial step in the extension of the Bell telephone system to the Far East.

San Francisco will be the center of the service for North America. Communication will be over a short-wave radio channel between stations near San Francisco and on the Island of Oahu. The American transmitting station is at Dixon, Calif., 20 miles from Sacramento, and the receiving station at Koko Head, 12 miles from Honolulu. A call from Boston to Hawaii will cost $30 for the first three minutes and $10 for each minute thereafter.

Mt. Holyoke Girls Present Two Plays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Dec. 14—A problem play, "The Host," by Miss Dorothy Merriman of Topsham, Maine, and "Vest Pocket Standby," an antimilitaristic play by Miss Eleanore Price of Moylan, Penna, compose the program offered by the Mount Holyoke College Playshop Laboratory, which opens tonight for three days at the Playshop Laboratory Theatre.

In "The Host" the author poses the problem of the right of any individual to constitute himself arbiter of the life of others.

In "Vest Pocket Standby" one sees the militaristic idea personified in the form of a strutting mechanical army with officers conforming to the code laid down in the general's vest pocket book of army regulations, and Jonnny, the sole private, carrying out directions with a bewildered yet prompt acquiescence.

PEACE GROUP FINDS LOWER WAGE VIEWS

Wage reductions are considered prerequisites to economic recovery by manufacturers in many parts of the world, according to the World Peace Foundation's special edition of the recently compiled report of the economic department of the League of Nations.

The hope has been entertained that recovery would come in time to escape the necessity of lowering wages, but in recent months the feeling has grown that the present discrepancy between cost and price levels must be reduced to prompt rapid recovery, the report states. Reference was made to the rapid manner in which wages were cut in 1921. In the building industry, particularly, wages have remained up, the report said.

BOSTON GIVES GIGLI UNUSUAL RECEPTION

An ovation was accorded Mr. Beniamino Gigli, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, by more than 10,000 persons at the Boston Garden last night. It was the second of a series of 19 Sunday night charity concerts, with the Civic Symphony Orchestra as a feature.

The unexpected singing of "O Sole Mio" evoked such enthusiasm that the singer was called back 11 times. Mr. Gigli had been called back also following the singing of "Vesta La Guibba" from Pagliacci and "Celeste" from Aïda. Owing to the prolonged tribute that was given Mr. Gigli, the orchestral program was shortened.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with some fog and light rain tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder; moderate south to west winds, shifting to northwest Tuesday; minimum temperature tonight near 38.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain tonight; Tuesday cloudy and colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain this afternoon and probably tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and slightly colder.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh east, shifting to fresh to strong west and northwest winds, and overcast weather with rain tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain in south, snow or rain in north portion Monday, and again about Thursday; slightly warmer Monday, much colder Tuesday night or Wednesday, warmer Thursday, colder end of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	54	58	Montreal	32	38
Bismarck	-2	10	Nantucket	44	46
Boston	40	43	New Orleans	56	82
Buffalo	38	46	New York	46	48
Calgary	26	26	Norfolk, Va.	64	76
Charleston	68	76	North Platte	2	26
Chicago	30	42	Philadelphia	50	52
Cincinnati	44	62	Phoenix, Ariz.	32	52
Denver	20	32	Pittsburgh	58	62
Eastport, Me.	40	42	Portland, Me.	36	42
Hatteras	62	72	Raleigh	62	76
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m.Dec.13	70	78	St. Louis	30	46
Helena, Mont.	8	20	St. Paul	8	26
Huron, S. D.	-10	16	Salt Lake City	14	24
Jacksonville	66	80	San Francisco	42	50
Kansas City	24	32	SantaFe, N.M.	10	22
Key West	78	82	Seattle	34	46
Los Angeles	46	56	Tampa	68	82
Memphis	36	64	Washington	54	54
Miami, Fla.	76	80	Wichita, Kan.	22	36
			Williston, N.D.	4	14

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 14. B—Maximum Dec. 13.

High Tides at Boston

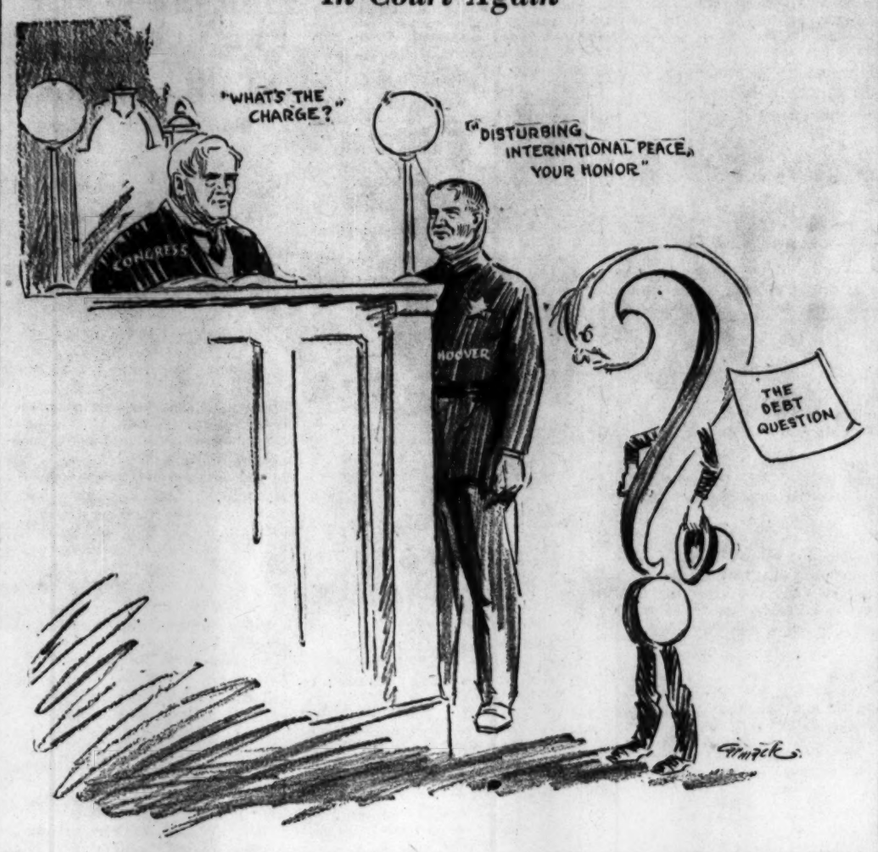
Monday 2:48 p. m., Tuesday 3:27 a. m. Height of tides 9.2 feet, 8.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:42 p. m.

AIRWAY ELECTRIC APPLIANCE

TOLEDO, Dec. 14—Prediction that Airway Electric Appliance Corporation may show a small profit for the last quarter of the year was made by President Tracy.

In Court Again



EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University: Seminary of Economics, "South America Today: An Attempt at an Economic Characteretique," by Dr. J. F. Normano, Parlor, Phillips Brooks House, 7:45.

Annual dinner and meeting, Watertown Chamber of Commerce: Mr. Morris Edwards, Taxation Division, United States Chamber of Commerce, chief speaker; Senior High School Hall, Watertown, 6:30.

New England Road Builders Association: Dinner, state suite, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Boston Bar Association: "Bench and Bar Night," dinner; Mr. Guy A. Thompson, president, American Bar Association, chief speaker; Parker House.

Boston Italian Women's Club: Dance, Charing ballroom, Longwood Towers, evening.

Forum Players: Presentation of "The Patriarch," folk play, auspices Ford Hall Forum, The Barn, 36 Joy Street, 8:30, through Dec. 16.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Echo Club, Room 2, 10.

Boston Public Library: Lecture, "Italy's New Rôle in World Politics," by Mr. Harold L. Varney, auspices Italian Historical Society, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

First in series of five lectures on current aspects of social work: "The Towns That Make Men," by Mr. W. Roger Greeley; Perkins Hall, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 6:15.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:30.
Copley—"Inspector Kennedy," 8:20.
Plymouth—Ethel Barrymore in "The School for Scandal," 8:10.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

EVENTS TUESDAY

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Stained Glass, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Hotel Statler: Luncheon, Advertising Club, ballroom, noon. Luncheon, Professional Women's Club, Georgian Room.

Last in current events lecture series by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, auspices Chestnut Hill Branch, National Civic Federation, Cricket Club, Hammond Street at Boylston, 11.

Massachusetts Women's Republican Club: Address, "The Economic Power of Women," by Prof. Philip Cabot, Harvard University; clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Boston Browning Society: Meeting, talk, "Browning in Modern Verse," by the Rev. Dr. Earl Marlatt, Hotel Vendome, 3.

Boston Chapter, Hadassah: Meeting, musical program, Temple Center, Ohabei Shalon, 2.

University Extension Course: Last in series of eight lectures on library work, "Extension Service Through State, County and Other Agencies," by Miss Louise E. Jones; lecture hall, Boylston Street, 10.

Meeting and talk, Child Study Group, Old South Church Women's Guild, home of Mrs. William L. McKee, 284 Commonwealth Avenue, 3:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Concert, Chromatic Club, foyer, 10:30. Afternoon meeting, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Swiss Room, 2.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Meeting, auspices Current Events Group, talk on "History in the Making," by Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, Loring-Greenough House, 2:15.

Harvard University: Meeting, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, University 5, 4.

Last lecture in series, benefit South Boston Neighborhood House; "Modern Poetry," by Mr. Robert Hillyer; home of Mrs. F. Douglas Cochrance, 257 Commonwealth Avenue, 3:30.

New England Road Builders Association: Meeting, 10; luncheon, 1, Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Charlotte Cushman Club: First afternoon dance of season, stage stars of current attractions guests, clubhouse, 4 to 6.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 4:30. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. New accessions to the Egyptian department; modern French paintings lent for special exhibition by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of sporting prints; Cruikshank illustrations; modern French prints; Rembrandt etchings.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. European prints and engravings of the 15th and 16th centuries. Old Japanese Temple Paintings. Throughout December. Exhibit of Buddhist paintings, to Dec. 29. Architectural drawings by Walter Copa, Dec. 16 to Jan. 16, inclusive; 17th century prints for course; New Mayan objects.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Opens Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Special collection of Chinese objects including bridal costume, boy's richly embroidered suit and cap, paintings of bridal and funeral processions on silk, antique Chinese compass, miniature wood carvings showing life and customs of the people of China, carved jade, wall hangings, New Year's festival decorations, dolls, musical instruments and other objects.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Annual Exhibition of "Intimate" (small) paintings. Through Dec. 19.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Marguerite S. Pearson. Through Dec. 19.

Boston Public Library, Dartmouth and Boylston Streets—Treasure Room. Miniature book collection lent by James B. Henderson. Through Dec. 30. Exhibition Room: Reproductions of prints illustrating the early history of flying machines and of aviation, from the library's collections.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Currier & Ives Prints. Through month of December.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Watercolors of English sporting hunts, by Loanel Edwards. Through month of December.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—General Christmas exhibition of prints and paintings.

Scherwee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Colors and color prints of Spain by Wilfred Wood of London. Also generalized print display. Through month of December.

R. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Wood carvings of wild animals by John L. Clarke, an Indian. Persian antiques from the collection of H. Khan Monif. Through Dec. 22. Paintings of the Adirondacks by Ednah C. Hubbard, through Jan. 2.

Grace Horne Galleries, 448 Stuart Street—Lithographs of fighters by Golinkin. Russian character dolls from the collection of Anna Pavlova. Through Jan. 1.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Original wood block prints in color of Oriental subjects, by Elizabeth Keith.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Water color drawings of Italy and England, by R. Clipston Sturgis. Through month of December.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Old maps of England, by John Speed: Nash's Mansions of Old England

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Etchings and drypoints by Sears Gallagher. Through Dec. 19. Paintings of notable interiors by William B. E. Ranken. Through Dec. 3.

ANNUAL SALES RALLY TO BE HELD DEC. 30

Arrangements for the annual sales rally of the Sales Manager Club and the Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are being completed and it has been decided to hold an evening rally on Dec. 30 rather than a noontime meeting.

Mr. John L. Brummett of Hewes & Potter, Inc., of Boston and another speaker, who will be sales manager of a nationally known organization employing thousands of salesmen, are to be the speakers. The rally is described as the most important annual gathering of the great selling forces representing New England's business.

CHANGES IN POSTAL RETIREMENT SOUGHT

A law making permissible the retirement of post office clerks at the end of 30 years of service with no minimum age limit will be requested of the present Congress, declared Mr. John A. Kelley, president of the Boston Local, 100, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, at the monthly meeting of the union yesterday. Changes will also be asked in the present retirement laws to provide for the payment of annuities to widows and families.

The proposed changes could be taken care of by the assessment of 3½ per cent collected from the monthly wage of the employees and thus would not cost the Government a dollar, according to Mr. Kelley. It was announced that the unemployment relief fund had been posted at $24,000.

HOME BUDGET STRESSED

All government programs for stabilization of the economic structure must, in the future, "look to balancing the budget of the common man," declared Mr. Henry Bruere, president of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York City, at the Old South Forum yesterday. Discussing "What Is Economic Spending?" Mr. Bruere recommended unemployment insurance and coöperation between employers and employees.

People Urged To Put War Up To Direct Vote

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Declaring that the question of war or peace "belongs rightly and safely in the hands of the people themselves," Mr. Alanson B. Houghton, former American Ambassador to Great Britain, speaking in Brooklyn last night, advocated that in the interests of international peace, declaration of war should be made contingent upon the vote of the people. This projection of suffrage on a world horizon, he held, was the experiment in democratic government next to be made by self-governing peoples.

"I do not believe," Mr. Houghton said, "that wars today take their origin in the moral weakness nor defects, nor lack of self-control of great masses of men and women capable of self-government. I do not believe that we, for instance, are going to awake some morning and find ourselves in the grip of an uncontrollable impulse to go out and slaughter a neighboring people and seize their lands and goods. That is nonsense.

"The power to throw us into war rests, however, not with us, but with our government. We elect that government. We choose those who are to represent us. But we elect them on domestic grounds and for domestic reasons. If the government we elect puts certain domestic policies into effect which prove contrary to what the majority want, in due time we simply put them out of office.

"In the case of war, differences of opinion assume tremendous importance. If our government decides for war, we cannot change that decision at some later time. It binds us absolutely, and all we are and all we have and all our future.

"A durable peace in this western world is possible, I am sure, only when a half dozen dominating peoples who now control it insist on peaceful settlement of their disputes. What I feel less sure about is whether those peoples, when a crisis arises and war again threatens, will have anything to say about it.

"Despite the fact that they are now self-governing; despite the changes in political machinery which the substitution of democratic for autocratic control has made necessary, it is curious that the right to declare war still remains today, as in all the centuries behind us, essentially an executive act.

"I shall venture to suggest tonight that the time is perhaps at hand when, if they consciously seek a more durable peace, the self-governing peoples must undertake a new experiment in democratic government and extend the right of suffrage into the international field."

'Lost Charter' Issued by Otto III in 996 Found in Wellesley College Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The Wellesley College Library possesses a manuscript dating from the tenth century, and one which scholars had supposed to have been irretrievably lost during the confusion in Rome at the time of the establishment of the present Italian monarchy.

In the year 996, the young Emperor Otto III was crowned at Rome and a few days later, on the last day of May, he gave a charter to the Roman monastery of Sts. Boniface and Alexis, confirming it in all its possessions, including lands, houses, churches and income from various sources. After being signed with the imperial monogram, and sealed with the imperial seal, the parchment was given into the keeping of the abbot of the monastery, and, after 7½ centuries, it was still to be found in the monastery archives. It was transcribed by the abbot then ruling, who printed it as an appendix to the history of the monastery which he published in 1751.

Another century went by, and German scholars were busily collecting imperial documents for printing in the great collections of chronicles and legal and official documents known as the "Monumenta Germaniæ." The charter given by Otto to the old Roman monastery still lay in its archives and was again (and more accurately) transcribed for printing but before it could be published, the original document had disappeared. It was reported in Rome that an English antiquarian had somehow acquired the manuscript, but it could not be traced and meantime the monastery itself, after an existence of more than 1000 years, had been suppressed by the new Italian Government.

A few years later, however, the manuscript seems to have been bought through a London dealer by an American collector, Mr. Medlicott, who offered it for sale in a catalogue printed in 1878. From this catalogue it was bought in 1880 by the founder of Wellesley College, Mr. Henry Fowle Durant. He gave it to the college, but because at this time the college, only five years old, did not have a "treasure room," the manuscript was locked away.

In 1890, and again in 1893, German scholars lamented the loss of this among other documents of the reign of Otto III. It was not until the addition to the new library was built and adequate space was found to display the old manuscript that it began to be noticed; and it is only recently that it has been proved in an article published by Prof. Edna V. Moffett of the Wellesley history department to be the identical parchment given to the monastery so many centuries ago. It is one of the very few charters of Otto III still extant, and the only one in America.

NEW PARKING LAW IN EFFECT

New parking regulations of the Boston Traffic Commission will go into effect today. The rules provide that the police may prosecute owners of tagged cars if persons appearing to operate the machines deny responsibility for overtime parking.

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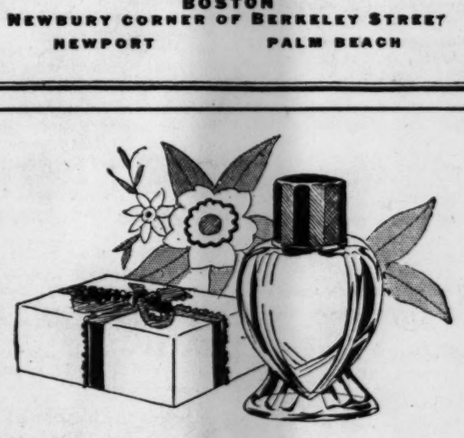

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TRADE BARRIERS OF MIDDLE AGES FOUND IMMINENT

Economist Warns Against 'Vicious' Restrictions All Over World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 14—The world is fast moving into a system of trade restrictions not unlike those of the Middle Ages, Mr. James H. Rogers, Sterling professor of political economy at Yale University, said here today. Professor Rogers, whose recent book, "America Weighs Her Gold," has received wide comment, said that the protective tariff is being used by countries to attract gold as well as to arrest price declines and that "these vicious trade barriers are rising to ever greater and more damaging heights."

"The world has been faced with a whole series of highly significant monetary happenings in recent months," Professor Rogers said in reviewing the international economic situation. "Canada and a number of smaller countries have followed England's example in abandoning the gold standard. Through herculean efforts, Germany continues to maintain little more than a gold fiction. The struggles, the disappointments, the tragedies, as well as the advantages and the evils derived from such happenings are little appreciated by most people.

"In the United States, no relief has resulted. While the increased activity of Lancashire mills, which have enlarged slightly their consumption of American cotton, is directly traceable to the lower value of the pound, even this stimulus has been almost negligible.

"Meanwhile, the scramble for gold, with its resulting depressing influence on world prices, seems to have been intensified rather than diminished. On leaving the gold standard, it was announced by English authorities that the departure was a temporary and presumably a very short one. Many even interpreted such an announcement to mean that the old gold parity ($4.8665) would be restored. In any event, the most that seems probable of occurrence is a reduction of the pound's gold content. If this reduction is sufficiently great, the gold-attracting power of London will in all probability be much enhanced.

"In order to attract gold as well as to arrest the even more serious price declines, the device generally seized upon is the protective tariff. Hence, all over the world, these vicious trade barriers are rising to ever greater and more damaging heights.

"Nor is this all. Central banks in many parts of Europe are being given more and more complete control over the sale of foreign exchanges. In these countries, many imports are simply prohibited by the refusal of funds to make payment. Thus the whole world is fast moving into a system of trade restrictions not unlike those of the Middle Ages."

Speaking of the war debts, Professor Rogers said: "If our huge export trade is to be maintained, tariff concessions in many parts of the world must be negotiated, and these debts provide our weightiest argument against our ever-realistic opponents. Even the schedules of our own vicious tariffs may have to be similarly utilized. Otherwise our exports will be more seriously handicapped and the migration of American industry—with resulting unemployment increases—will be aggravated to an unforeseeable degree. Indeed, unless something can be done to bring relief from the effects of our unenlightened trade policies, chronic unemployment bids fair to settle down upon us.

"The time has arrived when intelligence must replace sentiment in our international dealings."

Theaters

"Treasure Island"

Plymouth Theater, Boston—Saturday morning, Dec. 12, the Professional Players present the National Junior Theater in "Treasure Island," by Jules Eckert Goodman, from the book by Robert Louis Stevenson.

If the visiting company holds with Christopher Morley's defense of rowdyism in the theater pit (see "Seacoast of Bohemia," in which that genial whimsicist discusses the comparatively recent short-term fame of the old Rialto Theater in Hoboken, N. J.), they could not have been too chagrined by the whistles, cat-calls and hand-clapping in march rhythm that greeted them between the acts. Or, whatever shock, if any, the behavior of the children of Greater Boston's Best Families may have caused them (it is said this lurid art is cultivated at children's Saturday morning motion picture performances) was undoubtedly sweetened at the end of the play, when the general whoopee became one grand clamor of appreciation.

For "Treasure Island" was acted to the hilt of the sword and the butt of the shotgun, in manner most piratical, and blood-and-thunder must of necessity stir a young audience to more than polite response. From the first, Capt. Billy Bones (Melvin Fox) struck it off in the right key. Then Basil à Becket did full justice to Blind Pew, and later gave Ben Gunn all the romantic glamour he could stand. Black Dog was sneakily sinister. Israel Hands seemed just a little softer than he could have been. But Long John Silver, looking as picaresque as may be, mouthed his horrific, or unctuous, utterances for all they were worth. In fact, it may be said that if John Shellie's was the fattest part, his also was the fattest delivery.

Preston Dawson, a 14-year-old actor of promise, filled Jim Hawkins out with balanced division between boyish tenderness and idealized courage. William Lovejoy gave us a manly Captain Smollett. Whether Richard Enbach's Squire Trelawney was oversmirkish to be truthful, we cannot say, because, shamed as we are to relate it, we have never read the book. And, further, we shamelessly add, we liked the pirates best. The minor parts were sketched in acceptably. It was all great fun on both sides of the footlights, a reward for theater-going at the dismal hour of 10:15 a. m. The company throughout played with a thorough perspicience of the highly critical faculty of youngsters, and a possible awareness of the presence in the audience of some of their colleagues in "the profession."

Music

Harold Bauer

Harold Bauer gave a piano recital in Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon, to the manifest pleasure of an audience which nearly filled the house. He opened his program with his own transcription of César Franck's Organ Chorale in A minor, played with splendid sonority of tone and majesty of conception. From this he moved to the two "novelties" of his program, both from the early eighteenth century. The first was an Air with Variations by Johann Mattheson, the friend of Handel and a master of harpsichord and organ. This proved to be a pleasing piece, ingeniously handled, and performed with a subtle sense of period and style. The other was the "David and Goliath" Sonata of Johann Kuhnau, predecessor of Bach at the Leipzig Thomasschule and Thomaskirche and a great master of the clavier. This early example of program music is at once inventive and naïve, and certainly altogether delightful with its fearsome rumblings of Goliath in the bass, the tremors of the Israelites, the simple confidence of David's song, the union of these themes in the battle scene, the glissando which describes the course of David's stone, the flight of the Philistines in a rapid figure and the joyful song of the Israelites' thanksgiving. Mr. Bauer told this story with delicious humor.

The central item was the Chopin Sonata in B minor. In the opening Allegro the pianist apparently had not quite readjusted his mood, for his tone was rather hard and the poetic values were imperfectly realized. The Scherzo and the Presto, however, went off with superlative dash, and the intervening Adagio came to nostalgic utterance. The Romanticism of Brahms (Intermezzo, E flat minor, and Rhapsody, E flat), Schubert (Impromptu, G flat) and Schumann (Novelette in D) found a sympathetic interpreter, but the pianist was less successful in Ravel's "La Vallée des Cloches" and in an item listed as Debussy's "Poissons d'or." If this was the "Poissons d'or," it was simply unrecognizable. Either Mr. Bauer made a substitution, or Debussy is not his affair. But this was a minor shortcoming in an afternoon of distinguished playing. L. A. S.

Harvard Glee Club

Yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, the Harvard Glee Club, Dr. Archibald T. Davison, conductor, sang a characteristic program, comprising choruses, both ancient and modern. The club accompanists are D. D Boyden, W. G. Kirby and J. B. Woodworth, and G. Wallace Woodworth gives assistance at the organ. At yesterday's concert Bernard Zighera gave additional color to the program with his harp accompaniments to the two choruses from the "Requiem" by Gabriel Fauré. The assisting artist for the afternoon was Jeanette Vreeland, soprano, accompanied by Helen Ernsberger.

For several seasons, the Harvard Glee Club has given no concert in Boston. Its personnel, as usual, has undergone the yearly readjustments to which all such organizations are subjected. Remembering this, one is always predisposed to leniency in pronouncing judgment upon the work of the club; but reservations are unnecessary in writing of the concert yesterday. The reviewer found each successive group of singers performing with a loveliness of tone quality and a polished style which was, in some instances, little short of amazing. One wonders what sort of vocal mill Dr. Davison must operate, that he so invariably turns out, year after year, groups which can perform the "Adoramus Te" of Palestrina, for instance, as did the group yesterday, or again, "Der Gang Zum Liebschen" by Brahms. These choruses were distinguished by flowing rhythms, faultless intonation and diction and a diversity of nuance seldom heard in the singing of groups which retain the same membership from year to year. And having offered the classics in delightful manner, the chorus proves its versatility by singing "Spanish Ladies," an old English folk song, with a quality as rough and ready as the old sea-shanty text.

Miss Vreeland quite captivated her audience, especially in the "Vocalise" by Ravel, which in some unaccountable manner was omitted from the printed program, and in "Larmes," by Fauré. Miss Vreeland is discerning, and to her pleasing voice of excellent range she adds an intelligence too infrequently met. The little "Cradle Song" by Bax, a rarely lovely bit, was deserving the storm of applause which followed, and at the conclusion of her second group she was recalled many times, generously sharing the plaudits with Miss Ernsberger, whose accompaniments were of a high order.

G. M. S.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:15 p. m. (eastern standard time).

Motion Pictures

Fine Arts Theater

Hans Ebell gave a pianoforte recital at the Fine Arts Theater yesterday afternoon, playing from dimmed stage to dimmed auditorium, thus heightening the romantic effect of his program, which included numbers from Schubert, Schumann, Chopin and Rachmaninoff. The Fine Arts management is to be congratulated on being able to present this excellent artist to its patrons.

Also is the management to be congratulated, and gratefully praised, for bringing to Boston Eisenstein's great Sovkino picture, "Old and New," a silent screen portrayal of past and present conditions among the Russian peasants, built round a slight story whose "love interest" is of universal rather than personal implication. Explanatory captions in English are strikingly printed against a symbolical background of rough earth. The one thing lacking is a score written expressly for the action, instead of the usual pot-pourri of César Franck plus Liszt, Tchaikovsky, Brahms and other revered ones, in an incongruous musical companionship, which movie fans may not deplore, but music fans must.

However, this is a point not to be overemphasized in face of the marvellous photography, spatial in its description of Russian farmlands, poetically observant in detail; or the selective choice of subject, which takes a peasant as it does a machine, from the native habitat, and finds no need of make-up in either. Those furrowed faces are unmistakably real, and unforgettable. For once a motion picture surpasses literature, in one department at least. Eisenstein brings the Russian peasant nearer than even Tolstoy has done. Of course it's propaganda, but what of that? It is a rare picture of an actuality that transcends imagination, a picture so absorbing that it won the tribute, from a large audience, of spontaneous applause.

So fine a production should have followed immediately Mr. Ebell's recital. The intervening "shorts" were a dissipation of mental energy, cluttering and overelongating the program. And what would Miss Florence May, that inexhaustible biographer, say to the little pictorial Journey to the Home of Brahms? It truly makes us "tremble, and scratch our head and sink." We feel obliged to pronounce it meretricious, a falsification of incident, and unworthy of a place on a Fine Arts program. M. L.

Motor Registrar Pleads for Caution

The need for greater caution on the part of the pedestrian as well as the driver to avoid mishaps during the season of comparatively poor weather conditions was emphasized in the current weekly report of Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, made public today.

Mr. Ryan's report listed 19 fatalities in Massachusetts last week, most of which involved pedestrians. One case in particular, the registrar said, was obviously due to "excessive speed by both drivers at an intersection." Mr. Ryan observed that "a little more care and less speed at Massachusetts crossroads would eliminate 200 fatalities every year."

Of the 5535 license revocations for operating under the influence of liquor during 1931, more than 83 per cent resulted from direct court convictions, Mr. Ryan pointed out in answer to "public criticism of the policy of law enforcement in the office of the Registrar."

Mr. Ryan further explained that "those affected by strict enforcement are prone to complain. But inasmuch as they constitute only 5 per cent of all Massachusetts motorists, and the welfare and safety of our 4,000,000 population is at stake, I shall continue to enforce the law without fear or favor."

Persicope-Nosed Mammal Pictured

A huge periscope-nosed water mammal computed to have sloshed through great inland lakes 40,000,000 years ago in what is now the Gobi Desert was among the discoveries described Saturday by Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews in an illustrated lecture at the Hotel Statler. This animal, resembling a hippopotamus, bears the name embolotherium, Dr. Andrews told an audience composed largely of children.

Dr. Andrews told how his expeditions found dinosaur eggs and remains of the shovel-jawed mastodon.

The occasion was the annual benefit entertainment of the Children's Museum of Boston. Approximately 1000 persons were present. Prof. Frederick K. Morris of M. I. T., who took part in three of the five expeditions led by Dr. Andrews, introduced the lecturer.

Before the lecture, a number of children pictured the outstanding museum activities. Paul Rutledge, editor of Our Hobbies, the magazine edited by members of Our Hobbies Club, told of the various clubs and pastimes at the museum, in which 50,000 children took part during the last year.

MILK DEALERS SEEK TO STABILIZE PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 14—Milk dealers and distributors of the Connecticut Valley organized here last week in an effort to stabilize prices and check unfair practices, Mr. Herman Reiner, elected president of the organization, said that sympathy was generally expressed for the farmers and an increase in the wholesale price would be sought by the dealers as soon as the organization becomes effective.

Opposition to the dealers' organization, the first in the history of western Massachusetts, was voiced by representatives of the General Ice Cream Corporation who attended the meeting, but they finally agreed to join pending drawing up of a code of ethics.

HOOVER TO OPEN SHOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover has accepted an invitation by Mrs. J. Julien Southerland of Miami Beach to open from Washington an international tropical flower show to be held there from March 17 to 19.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Y. W. C. A. talk.
5:15 Alden Moore, pianist.
5:30 NBC, Ruas Columbo and orchestra.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; announcements.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks.
7:15 Talk series.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Torridaire Program.
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "Landing of the Pilgrims."
8:30 NBC, Voice of Firestone; talk; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 NBC, General Motors "Parade of the States"; "Georgia"; soloist; chorus, orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Magazine Hour sketches.
10:45 NBC, Nick Lucas, guitarist.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 "Lost Battalion Highlights."
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 Holiday program.
5:55 Success Interview.
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:30 "Rhythms"; orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker man.
7:45 New England Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 "The New England Lullaby."
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days Sketch: "A Death Valley Tenderfoot."
9:00 NBC, Roy Bargy's Maytag Orchestra; Wanderers Male Quartet.
9:30 NBC, Musical Dominoes: piano duo; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "The Musical Express"; Ohman and Arden; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Real Folks"; "Grandma Overbrook's Quilting Party."
11:00 Studio announcements.
11:15 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
11:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Gang.
5:30 Stampers Orchestra.
5:45 "Musical Cameo"; Edward Jardon, tenor; string orchestra.
6:00 News; weather.
6:15 Talk, "China and Its Trade Today."
6:30 Miss Lee La May, "Baritonette."
6:45 Close Friends Club, with "Bob" Emery.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Carl Fenton's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Columbian Orchestra; quartet.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Sibley-Wells-Rohde Ensemble.
8:45 CBS, Make-Up Box Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.
9:15 CBS, Metropolitan Ensemble.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; Smollen Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:15 Weather; news; time.
11:30 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, Speciale's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Uncle Ollie and his Gang.
5:45 National Harmony Duo.
6:00 CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
6:30 Two pianos and soloist.
6:45 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:59 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Al Castaw and his Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery's Own Night.
7:45 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 The Master Music Room; recorded symphony orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 "The One Man Band."
9:00 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Meyer Davis's Le Paradis Band.
10:30 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, "The Street Singer."
11:30 CBS, Madriguera's Cuban Orchestra.
11:45 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—"Songs We Love to Hear."
5:15 "Auld Lang Syne" Musicale.
5:45 Wright Band.
5:50 "Album of Dreams."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cindy and Sam."
10:45 a. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
11:15 a. m.—NBC Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI Organist.
12:00 Noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:46 p. m.—NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—Edison Friendly Kitchen.
2:30 p. m.—WEEI Feading Circle.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:30 p. m.—Phil Spitalny's Band.

WBZ

7:45 h. m.—NBC and studio programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—Edward McHugh, baritone.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, "Smackouts and Chatter."
12:45 p. m.—Luncheon music.
1:00 p. m.—Studio period.
1:15 p. m.—Luncheon program of Boston Advertising Club.
2:00 p. m.—University Extension Course.
2:15 p. m.—"Sailortown."
2:45 p. m.—"Cohen and Clancy."
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Music in the Air: piano lessons.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, United States Army Band.
4:15 p. m.—Studio period.
4:45 p. m.—NBC, "Frigidarians."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS, Novelty Trio.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, King's Jesters; trio.
1:15 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, "Aunt Jemima," songs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Salon Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, "Musical Americana."
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Miriam Ray, popular songs; Behrens's Orchestra.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Funnybones' Trio.
4:30 p. m.—Organ recital; soloist.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—The Yankee Troubadours.
10:15 a. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—Copley-Plaza luncheon music.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Savoy Plaza Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Romanceers Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Phil Fisher's Orchestra.

COURT HOUSE STONE LAID WITH CEREMONY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, Mass., Dec. 14—The corner stone of the new Franklin County Court House, an attractive Georgian structure, was laid here Saturday by the Franklin County Commissioners in the presence of a large delegation of representatives of the bar and general public.

Mr. Allen C. Burnham, chairman of the county board, laid the corner stone, containing a copper box with historical data. Mr. Frank Gerrett, County Commissioner, delivered the address.

SWIFT RIVER TUBE PROJECT PROGRESSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GILBERTVILLE, Mass., Dec. 14—More than 2500 feet of tunnel and four shafts have been completed in the huge Colebrook-Swift River project linking the water of western Massachusetts to Boston. Snow-covered hills now hide the consruction work, but underground the big bore that will link the river to the Metropolitan Water Supply Commission's system is slowly making headway.

Shaft 10, deepest of the four, is 408 feet deep and cement lined. Shaft No. 8 at the intake of the Ware River is finished and has a $60,000 stone building to house the electric and oil machines that will regulate the amount of water taken. Under federal law only the surplus above 85,000,000 gallons each day can be taken.

NEEDS OF CHILDREN VOICED BY SOCIETY

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children reports increased expenses, an unprecedented case load and the diminishing of contributors by 25 per cent from 1930. There is danger, Mr. Grafton D. Cushing, president of the organization declared, that present demands for relief funds may direct attention away from the society.

This agency is, according to the statement issued by Mr. Cushing, specially charged with the care of neglected children. Its services are in constant demand, and its efforts in behalf of the needy must not be relaxed, Mr. Cushing pointed out. All who can are urged to send their donations to Mr. Ralph Lowell, treasurer, 43 Mount Vernon Street.

WESLEYAN STRONG FOR DISARMAMENT

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 14 (AP) — Wesleyan University students are overwhelmingly in favor of disarmament and even more overwhelmingly opposed to compulsory military training in colleges.

Results announced today of a recent poll showed that 86 per cent of the students favor disarmament and 91 per cent opposed military training in schools. A majority also voted for active participation of the United States in international organizations such as the World Court and the League of Nations.

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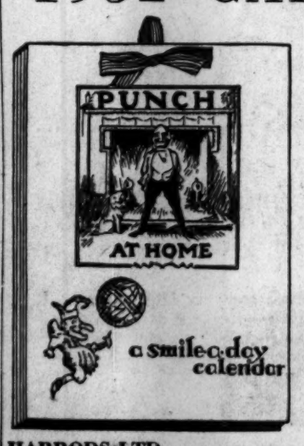

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'HUNGER MARCH' 'RED' MOVEMENT, DOAK DECLARES

Labor Department Chief Says It Was Wholly Inspired by Communism

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Outlawed Communist organizations—one urging violent overthrow of the Government — yesterday were charged by Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, with responsibility for the recent unemployed demonstration in Washington.

In a formal statement, the head of the Labor Department renounced the "hunger march" as "wholly the inspiration of Communism."

He said he held evidence showing most of the participants were Communists, and named John J. Ballam, William F. (Bill) Dunne, Fred G. Biedenkapp, Herbert Benjamin, William Z. Foster and William Weistone as their known Communist leaders.

Saying the march was planned by the Communist central committee, Mr. Doak added preparations included "general membership meetings of the Trade Union Unity League, which has been outlawed by United States courts, the District Court and the Court of Appeals.

"Dunne was active in the Lawrence (Mass.) strike as the direct representative and secretary of the Trade Union Unity League," Mr. Doak said. "The league has been declared by the United States Court of Appeals of the First Circuit, Massachusetts, to be an organization which is seeking to overthrow the Government of the United States."

Mr. Doak said evidence had been obtained also of attempts to "seduce National Guardsmen from their oath of allegiance."

He quoted a leaflet which he said was distributed among the Guardsmen while they were in summer camps, which said:

"The bosses are preparing for war. That is why they are sending you off to give you three weeks of military training in these camps throughout the country."

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 14 (AP)—Mr. C. P. Webber of Bridgeport, who headed the Connecticut delegation in the recent "hunger march" on Washington, admitted in an address here Saturday that Communists were back of the demonstration, thus bearing out the report issued yesterday by the United States Department of Labor. Speaking before a small crowd, he said: "They say our march was a Communist demonstration and that the Communist members were behind it. I stand here now and say that the Communists were not behind it; they led it."

Constitution Fit For Long Race, Pound Asserts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—The National Republican Club opened the twenty-third of its annual series of nonpartisan discussions here Saturday on a note of confidence that, in the words of its president, Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, who presided, America will weather its present economic storm.

Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School, discussing the topic of the meeting—the forces that menace the Constitution today—said that there are two such menaces. The first is a group which resists any change necessary to a vital Constitution in a changing world, he said; the other, a group which would precipitate change in times of political upheaval.

It is the glory of the Constitution, he said, that "it provides for change and is a document for the far-distant future as well as for the present."

Thus its flexibility is amply adequate, he continued, "to meet the changed conditions of society in America, from the local business and individualism that was the era of its adoption, to the present era of economic coöperation and diminishing individualism."

Mr. Seth W. Richardson, Assistant United States Attorney-General, who shared the program with Dean Pound, discounted radicalism as a menace to the American system of government. In his opinion the issue of good government lies "at the door of the conscience of the individual citizen."

"Every movement which weakens the constitutional government," he said, "comes from a refusal of the individual citizen to preserve, protect and defend this Constitution. Good citizens everywhere should stand shoulder to shoulder to resist to the last the fatal doctrine that constitutional restraints may be abrogated by mass disobedience."

Flood of Dimes Raises Reservoirs of Dry Forces

Wide World

COUNTING COINS POURING INTO WASHINGTON IN SUPPORT OF EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT
National Prohibition Board of Strategy Sets Goal of 1,000,000 Ten-Cent Contributions to Offset Gifts of Three Millionaires to Wet Cause.

DIMES OF DRYS FACE FUND OF WEALTHY WETS

Response to Appeal Comes From Every Section of the United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 — More than 200,000 dimes have been received by the National Prohibition Board of Strategy here toward its goal of 1,000,000 dimes to offset $100,000 given by three wet millionaires to the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, according to officials of the board.

"Every state in the Union and almost every village, town and city in every state are represented in the flood of dimes being sent to the board of strategy to uphold prohibition, in a popular expression of sentiment, as contrasted with the small number giving to the opposition," a report on the campaign said.

A dime from Brazil and many from Canada are among those received, although no solicitation was made outside the mainland of the United States.

Many have sent dollar bills, or checks as an added contribution. A Civil War veteran sent $1. An elderly woman from Colorado, who wrote that she made her living by sewing, sent her dime. From millionaires also have come dimes, "everyone in this campaign," the board says, "being on an equal footing and dimes from everyone being welcome whatever their financial, social, political or religious standing or conviction."

The campaign will be continued until everyone who wants to take part has had the opportunity to do so. Many thousands of the letters with coin cards inside are returning each day to the board in Washington. The coin cards are sent out in batches of from 25 up to churches, other groups, or to individuals who can distribute them to friends of prohibition. Many persons have improvised their own dime coin cards and sent them in.

SCOTS HAGGIS GAINS WORLD-WIDE MART

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—The Haggis can still charge uphill!

And slack trade has na been able to keep it doon. The demand for this famous Scots dish is steadily increasing, not only in Britain but in foreign lands as well, according to Messrs Cooper of Glasgow, who produce haggis.

For it is manufactured, despite the tenacious tradition that the haggis is a wee animal which gambols playfully on the Scottish moors. Perhaps this tradition may have sprung from, or at least been encouraged by, the window display of Messrs Cooper each Christmas season. Haggises may be seen standing in the show window, their plump bodies supported on cunningly attached legs.

For haggis, of course, is a pudding composed of minced sheep "pluck"—any Scotsman will tell you—mixed with oatmeal, chopped suet and onions, and seasoned with pepper and salt. Today, as of yore, it is still piped in about New Year's time at dinners in honor of Robert Burns, who once wrote a poem about it.

MORE CAMPS IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Construction of a vacation road between Bracebridge and Minden, Ont., to provide work for about 3000 unemployed is to be undertaken by the Ontario Department of Northern Development, under William Finlayson. Work will be undertaken this winter, and already 10 camps have been located in the district. The camps and their operation will be similar to those in the Trans-Canada highway. Rates of pay will also be the same. The cost of the project is not yet available.

'OLDOWAY MAN' PUT IN CHELLEAN EPOCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAIROBI, British East Africa—The mystery of the Oldoway Bed in Tanganyika is reported solved, confirming an anthropological theory advanced nearly 20 years ago by the German professor, Dr. Hans Reck. In 1912 he found a human skeleton which he believed belonged to one of the earliest phases of human existence. But as he found no evidence onthe site to date the deposit, his contention was not upheld.

The East African Archæological Expedition, after only four days' work, found evidence, consisting of tools and a rich collection of fossils of extinct animals, indicating that the Oldoway man belonged to the Chellean period.

NEW ERA IS OPENED BY SERBIAN CHURCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia — When King Alexander recently signed the new statute of the Serbian Orthodox Church, the Patriarch Barnabas gave the following declaration to the new statutes:

"With the new statutes a fresh and important period in the history of the Serbian Orthodox Church is opened. The most significant fact of the period is that the Orthodox Church which has hitherto been to a very great extent a state church is now based under the new statute on an autonomous basis. The second point of note is that henceforward all the provinces of the church will be organized on one and the same legal basis and that no longer, as heretofore, will one church law apply to one province and another to another."

Geneva Office For Business Women Opens

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—To coördinate business and professional women's activities throughout Europe, the International Federation of Business and Profesional Women which last July held its first annual congress in Vienna, opened temporary European headquarters in Geneva on Nov. 1.

The move was made necessary by the rapid growth of this new international organization. Miss Dorothy Heneker of Montreal, Can., who has been recording secretary and membership chairman since the federation was organized, will be in charge of the Geneva office, and using that as a center will travel about the Continent assisting in organizing new branches and stimulating the development of branches which already exist.

The growth of the international federation, since it was formed in Geneva in August, 1930, has been phenomenal. At that time there were five national organizations of business and professional women in the United States. The federation now has branches in Norway, Sweden, Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, England, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland.

Since the liaison committee of women's international organizations, which is securing the signature of millions of women to a petition seeking drastic reduction in armament to be presented to the Disarmament Conference in February, has headquarters in Geneva, Miss Heneker will serve as assistant secretary of that committee.

NAVY TO BE ASKED TO SHIP 10-TON LENS

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 14 (AP)—Experts of the California Institute of Technology have decided to ask the United States Navy to transport from Boston the $1,000,000 quartz casting which will be the lens of the 200-inch telescope being built here.

The casting weighs more than 10 tons and is nearly 20 feet in diameter. Officials of the institute said they doubted any of the transcontinental railroads could transport the lens because of tunnels and bridges.

Egyptians Settled in South America And Great Britain, Professor Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The theory that colonists from ancient Egypt not only settled in Britain but as far afield as South America, New Zealand and the Sandwich Islands was advanced by Dr. J. Rendel Harris, former professor at Johns Hopkins University, Haverford College, Penna., and Oberlin, Ohio, in a lecture given at Woodbrooke Settlement here.

Giving his lecture the title of "Bast" he told his hearers that the sacred cat of ancient Egypt which was the protector of the Sun god, Ra, was known as Bast. She was also the sister or bride of Ptah, the god of the metal workers, who was worshipped at Memphis, the "White Walled City." Zoölogically, Bast was called by the Egyptians "Miu."

With these clues, the last name being self-evident and the first being amusingly shown to have passed through the stages of "bast-past, pas- and puss," Dr. Harris related an ancient Keltic legend of the adventures of early mariners with a cat in a white-walled palace, of which he declared from internal evidence the scene was in the Azores, and that obviously there were therefore Egyptian colonies there.

Passing to Great Britain, he gave evidence of Egyptian colonization through place names. He said that not only were there several villages on ancient Roman roads, probably built on earlier trackways, called Wall or White Wall, and that there was a White Wall district in Rochester today, but that on these same roads there were Catsthorpe and Catshill and Gatwick and Bastwick. The last-named was between Norwich and Yarmouth, and the name of the river on which Norwich stands, the Wensum, was practically the Egyptian word for "waterway."

Dr. Harris then crossed the Atlantic in his search for Egyptian origins, and pointed out that the first potato brought to Europe from the West Indies was the "yam," or sweet potato, which was called by Sir John Hawkins the "batata hispaniola." "Ta" being the Egyptian for bread, he interpreted this as meaning "the bread of Ptah," the cooked root or "vulcanized bread" in which the natives recognized the gift of Ptah, the Egyptian Vulcan.

Passing to the Far East, Dr. Harris traced Egyptian origins to the South Seas. "The second largest of the Sandwich Isles is Maui," he said. "Here is the great crater which was evidently a center of fire worship and its name may be taken as indicating 'Cat Island' where the Egyptian protector of the fire and sun gods was worshipped. The food of the South Seas is yam or taro, the bread of Ra. The god and 'half-creator' of the New Zealand Maoris is also Maui, who washes up islands from the ocean. Here you have a connection not only with the cat but with fire worship, for his activities obviously refer to the appearance of 'fire made' volcanic islands in this area."

CRIME CUT REPORTED IN NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Crime is on the decrease in North Carolina, according to an official report compiled and released here by Mr. Dennis J. Brummitt, Attorney-General for the State. For the first time this report includes statistics gathered from municipal recorders' courts.

The report indicated clearly that an effort is being made to enforce the prohibition law in the state courts. A decrease was reflected in the number of first degree murder cases, while there was an increase in cases involving violation of the state banking laws.

Daily Fuel Bill of 10-Ton Roller Only 1s. 6d., British Exhibition Shows

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Old-fashioned, high-funneled steam rollers wrinkled their sooty brows and looked askance at an array of sleek funnelless Diesel-engined rivals at the Public Works, Roads and Transport Exhibition held here Nov. 16 to 21.

The remarkably low running cost of these crude oil engines, which, it is anticipated, will soon drive the "puffing billies" off the British highways, was one of the outstanding features of the show. The average daily fuel cost for one of the 10-ton monster rollers was claimed to be little more than 1s. 6d.

More than 250,000 tons of road-making machinery and appliances were assembled in the exhibition hall, including giant excavators and trench diggers, ore crushers and tar-macadam plants, and mining machinery.

The new iron road attracted the attention of municipal authorities from all over Britain and from abroad. A stretch of this roadway, formed of small triangular blocks of cast iron with a nonskid surface, had been specially laid down outside the hall.

Accrington, Lancashire, already has an iron road in daily use. The cast iron blocks are laid in bitumen on a concrete foundation. The metal road is said to last almost forever. It is no noisier than ordinary highways. Rubber cubes and specially treated wood blocks were also being shown as the "ideal road surface."

Automatic traffic controls flashed out their green, red and yellow signals all over the hall. There was a section devoted to illustrations of rural housing schemes, and to the efforts that are being made to carry out road reconstruction without spoiling the beauty of the countryside.

In conjunction with the exhibition, a public works congress was held. More than 1000 surveyors and road engineers representing local authorities in Britain as well as many leading cities abroad met to discuss ideas for improved road conditions and greater safety for motorists and pedestrians. A question which also drew the serious attention of British representatives was the greatly increased consumption of water per head of the population.

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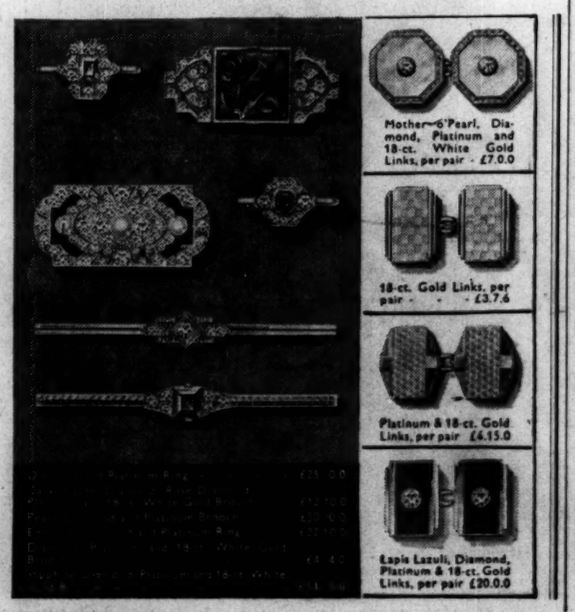
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TROJANS AND WEST POINT WIN

College Football Season of 1931 Comes to a Successful Close

With the University of Southern California defeating University of Georgia at Los Angeles, by the overwhelming score of 60 to 0 and the United States Military Academy defeating the United States Naval Academy at New York 17 to 7, the college football season of 1931 may be regarded as having come to a successful close. These were the two big games Saturday although there were a few other contests in which college teams took part. At Washington, a team made up of University of Alabama all-stars, played three teams in three 20-minute games for charity, defeating Catholic University 7 to 0 and playing scoreless ties with George Washington University and Georgetown University. In a midwestern game University of Oklahoma defeated Tulsa University 20 to 7.

The victory of Southern California over Georgia gives conclusive evidence that the Trojans have one of their greatest teams this year. Any team that could run up 60 points against Georgia, while holding the latter scoreless, is worthy of being placed first among the college teams of the entire country. Southern California still has Tulane University to meet in the Tournament of Roses game at Pasadena New Year's Day and, while Tulane has won all of its games, including a victory over Georgia, it will be the biggest upset of the year if the Southerners win. The Trojans scored their first touchdown against Georgia in about three minutes and from then on it was simply a question of how big the score would be. The Georgian players gave their all; but there was too much power, weight and finish to the Trojans to give the Bulldogs of the South a chance.

With all the pageantry associated with the event, the United States service academies from West Point and Annapolis brought the eastern football season to a conclusion at the Yankee Stadium before a throng that was close to capacity. The Cadets won as expected, but the Midshipmen made a far better fight than anticipated, and only superplay by Edward G. Herb '33, and Joseph L. MacWilliam '33, the substitute backs, gave the Army team the margin of 17 to 7, which was the final score.

Not until well into the second period was a score made. Fumbles by Navy men had given the Cadets several chances, but the defense tightened each time before the score could be made. Finally a good forward pass, Ray J. Stecker '32 to Robert L. Carver '32, brought the ball down to the Navy 10-yard line, and after several tries for line gains, Travis T. Brown '34 kicked a goal from placement for the first score. Then the second string of Cadet backs went in, and a forward pass of Kenneth E. Fields '33, to Peter J. Kopcsak '34, brought the ball to the one-yard line, when Herb carried it over after three tries.

The first part of the second half found the Midshipmen on the aggressive, and when they found that advances by ground attack were impossible, against the strong Army defense, they took to the air, and Louis J. Kirn '32, the star Navy back, tossed a 45-yard pass which reached his associate, Harvey C. Tschirgi '32, on the Cadet 10-yard line, and the latter ran over for the touchdown. L. R. Becht '34 kicked the goal.

Early in the final period the tide turned once more in favor of West Point, when Joe L. MacWilliam '33 intercepted another long pass by Kirn. Then Stecker and Herb worked their way down the field to the second Army touchdown, with Herb going over with only inches to spare, after Navy had held Stecker for three downs on the one-yard line. Herb kicked his second goal.

Navy then staged a series of forward passes, but though one took the ball to the Army 40-yard line, the next was adjudged incomplete when the receiver stepped out of bounds as he caught it, and two plays later the game ended, with another completed forward pass to J. J. Waybright '34. The lineup and summary:

WEST POINT		ANNAPOLIS
King, Lankenau	le	Elliott, Pray
Price, Lincoln	lt	rt, Bryan, Kane
Summerfelt, Hillberg	lg	rg, Underwood
Evans, Senter	c	Tuttle
Trico, Jablonsky	rg	lg, Reedy, Thompson
Suaroz, Simenson	rt	lt, James, Chambers
Kopcsak, Lawlor	re	le, Smith, Murray
Carver, MacWilliam	qb	Moncuro, Becht
Stecker, Fields	lhb	rhb, Tschirgi, Samuels
Brown, Johnson	rhb	fb, Kirn
Kilday, Herb	fb	

Score—U. S. Military Academy 17, U. S. Naval Academy 7. Touchdowns—Herb 2 for West Point; Tschirgi for Annapolis. Field Goals—Brown for West Point (from placement). Points-after-touchdowns—Herb 2 for West Point (from placements); Becht for Annapolis (from placement). Referee—Thomas Thorp, Columbia. Umpire—J. P. Egan, Duquesne. Linesman—W. H. Hollenback, Pennsylvania. Field Judge—E. E. Miller, Pennsylvania State. Time—Four 15m. periods.

SPRINGBOKS DEFEAT ULSTER

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland, Dec. 14 — South Africa's "Springboks," who won the first international engagement of their tour against Wales and will play their second against Ireland Dec. 19, made a big impression on Rugby football critics here, Saturday, by defeating Ulster 30 to 3. The visitors scored four placed goals, one dropped goal and two tries to one penalty goal and, as this fact indicates, were in charge of the game from the first whistle to the last.

BRITISH STAR WILL TOUR

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Walter Lindrum of Australia, British Empire professional billiard champion, is to sail the second week in February for a tour of Canada and the United States.

BARCELONA BESTS AMBROSIANA

BARCELONA, Spain, Dec. 14 (AP)—Barcelona defeated the Ambrosiana football team of Milan, 3 to 0, in an international soccer game here yesterday.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Columbia 21, C. C. N. Y. 13.
F. & M. 25, Waynesburg 3.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Princeton 10, M. I. T. 2.
Yale 10, Melrose A. C. 0.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Harvard 11, 110th Cavalry 6½.
Westfield 14½, Princeton 3½.

Triple Tie Heads League Standing

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
New Haven	4	2	4	24	14	10
Bronx	3	4	2	21	19	10
Springfield	4	2	4	23	29	10
Philadelphia	3	3	2	15	15	9
Providence	3	3	3	27	27	9
Boston	2	2	4	20	26	6

RESULTS DEC. 12

Boston 2, Bronx 2, overtime.
Philadelphia 4, Providence 3.
Springfield 3, New Haven 1.

RESULT DEC. 13

Providence 1, New Haven 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 14—After going without a victory in five straight Can-Am games, Springfield's Indians showed improved form to defeat the New Haven Eagles here Saturday night, 3 to 1. The Eagles went into the lead in the first period, but Springfield was not long in tying the score and for the remainder of the game the edge was with Coach Frank Carroll's team. Ronald Lyons, former Boston Bruin Cub player, made his bow as a member of the Indians and teamed well with Orville Heximer, who got back into scoring stride by registering two goals. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD	NEW HAVEN
Jarvis, Benson, Heximer, lw	rw, Keating, Kuhn
McAdam, Grant, Lyons, c	c, Jackson, Keating
Heard, Saunders, Starr, rw	lw, Carson, Burmister
Callighen, Wilson, ld	rd, Speyer, Radley
Heller, Wilson, rd	ld, Dutkowski, Radley
Moore, g	g, Walsh

Score—Springfield 3, New Haven 1. Goals—Heximer 2, Grant for Springfield; Keating for New Haven. Assists—Heller, Lyons and Grant for Springfield. Officials—F. A. Synnott and A. C. Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 14—The Providence Reds defeated the New Haven Eagles again last night, 1 to 0. The game started fast with both teams fighting hard. In the first period Vail sneaked one past Walsh but the goal was not allowed. After less than two minutes playing in the second period Harrington poked a beautiful corner shot past Walsh for the only score of the night. The Eagles skated fast in the last period attempting to score, five men going down the ice but to no avail. The defense playing of the Reds was outstanding while Speyer, Dutkowski and Frank Carson played well for New Haven. The summary:

PROVIDENCE	NEW HAVEN
Hart, Harrington, lw	rw, Collings, Kuhn, Burmister
Murray, Gaudreault, Connors, c	c, Conver, Jeremiah, Jackson
Giroux, Cormier, Taylor, rw	lw, F Carson, Keating, Wilson
G. Carson, Desmarais, ld	rd, Dutkowski, Radley
Vail, Lesieur, rd	ld, Speyer, Radley
Beveridge, g	g, Walsh

Score—Providence 1, New Haven 0. Goal—Harrington for Providence. Referees—P. A. Synnott and E. M. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Bruin Cubs, strengthened by the acquisition of a new right wing, Bill Hutton, and a goaltender, Wilfred Cude, held the Bronx Tigers to a 2-to-2 overtime tie at the Boston Garden Saturday night in a Canadian-American Hockey League game. The New Yorkers were first to score with the Cubs a man shy in the first period when Bourgeault scored unassisted. Pratt tied it up on a pass from Klein eight minutes later. No scoring occurred again until the overtime when Picketts took a loose puck assisted by Chouinard to score in 1m. 5s. and less than two minutes later Foster capitalized on Jerwa's assist. The goaltenders featured most of the game. The summary:

BOSTON	BRONX
Klein, Sutherland, lw	rw, Asmundson, Boucher, Picketts
Jerwa, Runge, Conn, c	c, Pettinger, Jenkins, Whittles
Burke, Downie, Hutton, rw	lw, Sheppard, Chouinard
Foster, Lane, ld	rd, Regan, Arnott, Pringle
Pratt, Lane, rd	ld, Bourgeault
Cude, g	g, Aitkenhead

Score—Boston 2, Bronx Tigers 2. Goals—Pratt and Foster for Boston; Bourgeault and Picketts for Bronx. Assists—Klein and Jerwa for Boston; Chouinard for Bronx. Referees—W. J. Stewart and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Dec. 14—Close to 3500 persons, the biggest crowd of the season, saw the Philadelphia Arrows win their third straight Canadian-American Hockey League match when the Providence Reds were beaten at the Arena, Saturday night, 4 to 3. Philadelphia held a 3-to-0 lead before the Rhode Island team scored early in the final period, Lesieur taking a double pass from Murray and Harrington. After Art Coulter tallied for the Arrows, a few minutes later, the Reds sent all their men down the ice, and Hart and Cormier each scored before the bell. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA	PROVIDENCE
Buckles, King, Filkin, lw	rw, Cormier, Murray, Taylor
Andrews, Anderson, c	c, Gaudreault
Hudson, Coulter, rw	lw, Hart, Lesieur
Pusie, Nichols, ld	rd, Vail, Giroux
McCaffrey, Paulhus, rd	ld, Carson, Desmarais, Harrington
M. Murray, g	g, Beveridge

Score—Philadelphia 4, Providence 3. Goals—Hudson, Anderson, Coulter, Buckles for Philadelphia; Lesieur, Hart and Cormier for Providence. Assists—McCaffrey, Coulter and Hudson for Philadelphia; Gaudreault 2, Harrington and Murray for Providence. Referees—A. C. Jacobs and E. M. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

MEEHAN RESIGNS AT N. Y. U.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—John P. (Chick) Meehan, head football coach at New York University for the last seven years, announced his resignation yesterday. In a formal, if somewhat vague, statement, Meehan said he desired that "no consideration be given to the renewal" of his contract. He added he had made no coaching plans for 1932. Chancellor Elmer E. Brown of New York University, to whom Meehan presented his resignation, had no comment to make last night. He said the university probably would make an official statement later in the week.

COX FIVE UP ON VON ELM

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14 (AP)—Wilfred H. Cox, tall Brooklyn professional, was five up on George Von Elm, Los Angeles, at the halfway mark of their 36-hole final match of the $7500 United States match play open golf championship yesterday when it was postponed because torrential rains had turned the Lake Merced course into a puddle-covered layout. The second 18 holes will be played this afternoon, weather permitting.

REEVES SOLD TO PORTLAND

Bobby Reeves, veteran infielder of the Boston Red Sox, has been sold to the Portland Club of the Pacific Coast League, it was announced Saturday. Reeves came to the Boston club from the Washington Senators three years ago.

COLLEGE WATER POLO RESULT

Yale 20, Alumni 17.

BRUINS MOVE TO SECOND IN RACE

Defeat Chicago 3-0—Rangers Again Beat Americans—Maroons Win 7-1

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Rangers	7	2	2	29	16	16
Boston	5	1	5	29	23	11
Chicago	3	4	4	12	19	10
Detroit	3	2	6	15	27	8

CANADIAN DIVISION

Americans	5	3	3	20	18	13
Canadiens	5	2	5	26	29	12
Toronto	4	3	4	29	30	11
Montreal	4	1	7	37	35	9

RESULTS DEC 12

Maroons 7, Canadiens 1.
Toronto 3, Detroit 1.

RESULTS DEC. 13

Boston 3, Chicago 0.
Rangers 2, Americans 1.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—The New York Rangers again defeated their local rivals, the Americans, in the second of the metropolitan series at Madison Square Garden last night. The score was 2 to 1, and the game was rough but carelessly fought, with the winners on the defensive most of the time.

RANGERS	AMERICANS
F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling, Milks, lw	rw, Patterson, Lamb, Kilrea
Boucher, Somers, Gainor, Murdoch, Milks, c	c, Burch, Himes, Hughes, McVeigh
W. Cook, Dillon, Desjardins, Murdoch, rw	lw, Emms, McVeigh, Massecar, Himes, Grosvenor
Johnson, Milks, Brennan, ld	rd, Dutton, Shields, Brydge
Brennan, Seibert, rd	ld, Brydge, Ayers
Roach, g	g, Worters

Score—Rangers 2, Americans 1. Goals—W. Cook and Somers for Rangers; Patterson for Americans. Assists—Boucher, Johnson and Keeling for Rangers; Burch for Americans. Referees—M. J. Rodden and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Dec. 14—The Maroons evened up the season's score against their local rivals, the Canadiens, on Saturday night when they defeated the world's champions, 7 to 1, in the second game between the two local clubs this winter, the Canadiens having won the first game 5 to 2.

MONTREAL	CANADIENS
Trottier, Siebert, Duguid, lw	rw, Gagnon, Wasnie, Larochelle
Brydson, Stewart, Northcott, Phillips, c	c, Morenz, Lepine, Rivers
Ward, R. Smith, Robinson, rw	lw, Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha
Starr, Conacher, ld	rd, S. Mantha, Leduc
Wilcox, McVicar, Gallagher, rd	ld, Burke, Munro
N. Smith, g	g, Hainsworth

Score—Montreal 7, Canadiens 1. Goals—Trottier 3, Siebert, Stewart, R. Smith and Ward for Montreal; Leduc for Canadiens. Assists—Ward 2, Siebert, R. Smith, Wilcox and Brydson for Montreal. Referees—J. C. Smeaton and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Dec. 14—By defeating the Detroit Falcons 3 to 1 here on Saturday night, the local Maple Leafs gained on Canadiens in the struggle for second place in the Canadian group of the National Hockey League. The game was the fastest of the local season, with both teams showing smart combinations which frequently carried them into scoring positions, but the two goalies, Chabot and Connell, were in brilliant form and had 40 saves each.

TORONTO	DETROIT
Gracie, Cotton, Jackson, lw	rw, Cooper, Aurie, Gagne
Darragh, Blair, Primeau, c	c, Goodfellow, Lewis
Finnigan, Bailey, Conacher, rw	lw, Kilrea, Cox, Sorrell
Horner, Day, ld	rd, Noble, Young
Clancy, Levinsky, rd	ld, Smith, McInenly
Chabot, g	g, Connell

Score—Toronto 3, Detroit 1. Goals—Darragh, Conacher and Gracie for Toronto; Goodfellow for Detroit. Assists—Gracie and Finnigan for Toronto; Sorrell for Detroit. Referees—Odie Cleghorn and G. J. Mallinson, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 — Boston Bruins defeated Chicago Black Hawks, 3 to 0, in a National Hockey League game at the Chicago Coliseum last night, and took second place in the standing. It was the first success of the Bostonians against the Hawks on Chicago ice in two years.

BOSTON	CHICAGO
Galbraith, Touhey, A. Cook, lw	rw, Couture, Lowrey, P. Thompson
Barry, Weiland, Chapman, c	c, Romnes, Ripley, T. Cook
Oliver, Clapper, Boyd, rw	lw, Gottselig, March, Adams
Hitchman, Jerwa, ld	rd, Graham, Wentworth
Shore, Hitchman, rd	ld, Boucher, Abel
C. Thompson, g	g, Gardiner

Score—Boston 3, Chicago 0. Goals—Clapper, Weiland and Oliver for Boston. Assists—Clapper and Barry for Boston. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and Alex Romeril. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SUMMERFELT ARMY LEADER

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 14 (AP)—Milton F. Summerfelt '33 of Chicago, regular left guard, yesterday was elected captain of the 1932 United States Military Academy football team. Summerfelt, one of the bulwarks of the strong Army line, played the full 60 minutes against Notre Dame and about 52 minutes against Navy Saturday. Last year he was a sub for L. J. Hillberg '33 at guard for the varsity football team and won a major "A" in that sport and in lacrosse. He is a rifle expert, pistol marksman and a cadet corporal. He is 21 years old, stands 5ft. 11in. and weighs 190 pounds.

ZEPP WINS 10-MILE TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 14— William C. Zepp of the Dorchester Club retained his 10-mile New England A. A. U. championship title Saturday by leading a field of 38 runners and finishing 60 yards ahead of John Kelley of North Medford A. A. James Hennigan, also North Medford A. A., was a close third. North Medford won the team prize with 29 points. Lynn Y. M. C. A. being second with 40. Zepp's time was 50m. 14s.

RED SOX MANAGER SIGNS

John "Shauno" Collins, who as a first year manager with the Boston Red Sox in 1930, piloted that club out of the cellar of the American League and into sixth place, has signed his contract for next season, it was announced Saturday by President J. A. R. Quinn. R. E. Hulswitt, coach, and a number of Red Sox scouts were also signed to contracts for the 1931 baseball campaign.

T. C. U. GUARD CHOSEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 14—Members of the Texas Christian University football team elected John Vaught '33, guard, captain, and B. H. Spearman '33, halfback, subcaptain of the 1932 Horned Frog eleven here recently. Thirty-eight members of the Frog eleven and 20 members of the freshmen team were awarded letters.

NICHOLLS IS POLO CAPTAIN

CHESTER, Penna., Dec. 14 (AP)—William Nicholls '32, of New York City, was elected captain of the Pennsylvania Military College indoor polo team Saturday.

Three Reach The Quarter-Finals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Three players, Burdett H. O'Connor, Crescent Athletic Club, Robert C. Hynson, Princeton Club, and Barnwell Elliott, New York Athletic Club, reached the quarter-final round in the Princeton Club invitation squash tennis tournament over the week-end, while the first round was also completed without any surprises. Two other members of the Winged Foot champion team were eliminated as O'Connor defeated Patrick J. Cohalan, No. 3, and Frank M. Loughman fell before Hynson.

The balance of the second round will be staged today with the two seeded leaders, Edward G. McLaughlin and Philip T. Moore of the Columbia University Club, slated for hard matches. Moore will encounter Frank Barry Ryan Jr., while Arnold Wood Jr. of the home club will make a hard try for first 10 honors by defeating McLaughlin.

Cohalan made a brilliant battle against O'Connor, taking the first game, and leading the New Moon player into double figures in the second. However, the greater craft of O'Connor finally gave him the victory at 16—18, 15—11, 15—8. Elliott was also carried to three games by Frank A. Sieverman, former Park Avenue player, now a member of the New York Athletic Club.

PRINCETON CLUB INVITATION SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT—First Round

F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, defeated J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, 15—11, 15—6.

Gardner Hirons, Columbia U. C., defeated Frank C. Hart, Crescent A. C., 10—15, 15—8, 15—10.

Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, 18—16, 15—6.

Second Round

R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated F. M. Loughman, N. Y. A. C., 15—5, 15—7.

B. H. O'Connor, Crescent A. C., defeated P. J. Cohalan, N. Y. A. C., 16—18, 15—11, 15—8.

Barnwell Elliott, N. Y. A. C., defeated F. A. Sieverman Jr., N. Y. A. C., 15—7, 12—15, 15—5.

N. Y. WINS FIRST LEG IN TRI-CITY SQUASH

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—The team representing New York won the first leg on the new trophy presented by Arthur H. Lockett, for the tri-city squash racquets team match, played over the week-end at the University Club. Headed by J. L. Pool 2d, United States champion, the team defeated in turn Boston, 6 to 1, and Philadelphia, 5 to 2. Philadelphia defeated Boston in the first round, played on Saturday, 5 to 2.

Pool won straight-game victories over W. H. Rice, the Boston leader, 15—10, 15—7, 18—15, and over Neil Sullivan, 15—11, 15—12, 15—11. Other double winners for New York were Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., former United States titleholder; William E. Coyle Jr., the latest recruit to the game, and S. Waring Gillespie, who won his way on the team at the last minute by his performances at Rockaway last week-end.

FIRST ROUND

PHILADELPHIA 5, BOSTON 2

W. H. Rice, Boston, defeated Neil Sullivan, Philadelphia, 15—12, 8—15, 15—10, 15—11.

Donald C. Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated W. C. Bowditch, Boston, 15—7, 15—11, 15—5.

Ray R. Coffin, Philadelphia, defeated W. E. Howe, Boston, 15—10, 10—15, 18—13, 15—12.

Harold Custer, Philadelphia, defeated R. A. Stuart, Boston, 15—9, 11—15, 15—11, 15—12.

C. D. G. Breckenridge, Boston, defeated J. de V. Keefe, Philadelphia, 14—18, 18—16, 15—7, 15—6.

R. D. Walsh, Philadelphia, defeated S. M. Dupertuis, Boston, 15—13, 17—15, 7—15, 15—12.

K. C. Kennedy, Philadelphia, defeated W. L. Badger, Boston, 15—11, 9—15, 15—11, 15—11.

SECOND ROUND

NEW YORK 6, BOSTON 1

J. L. Pool 2d, New York, defeated Rice, 15—10, 15—7, 18—15.

W. Jay Iselin, New York, defeated Bowditch, 15—10, 13—15, 10—15, 15—9, 15—8.

Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., New York, defeated Howe, 11—15, 13—15, 15—10, 15—8, 15—12.

George D. Debevoise, New York, defeated Stuart, 18—15, 15—10, 15—6.

William E. Coyle Jr., New York, defeated Breckenridge, 15—9, 12—15, 15—7, 17—16.

Dupertuis defeated R. Perry Pease, New York, 11—15, 15—4, 11—15, 15—12, 15—9.

S. Waring Gillespie, New York, defeated Badger, 15—8, 15—10, 15—11.

THIRD ROUND

NEW YORK 5, PHILADELPHIA 2

Pool defeated Sullivan, 15—11, 15—12, 15—11.

Strachan defeated Iselin, 18—15, 9—15, 15—10, 15—10.

Rawlins defeated Coffin, 15—12, 15—8, 12—15, 15—11.

Custer defeated Debevoise, 15—12, 18—15, 11—15, 10—15, 15—12.

Coyle defeated Keefe, 15—4, 15—8, 15—12.

Pease defeated Walsh, 15—10, 6—15, 17—18, 15—10, 15—13.

Gillespie defeated Kennedy, 17—16, 18—17, 16—18, 15—9.

TROJANS CHAMPIONS BY DICKINSON RATING

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 (AP)—Southern California's Trojans became United States intercollegiate football champions, under the Dickinson rating system, by their overwhelming victory over Georgia, Saturday, and gained the first leg on the Knute K. Rockne Memorial Trophy.

Its record of nine victories and one defeat gave Southern California 26.25 points. Tulane, champions of the Southern Conference, ranks second with 24.85.

Notre Dame, which last year won permanent possession of the Jack F. Rissman Trophy, finished eleventh with 16.17 points. The Rockne Trophy also was given by Rissman. The final rating:

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.
Southern California	9	1	0	26.25
Tulane	11	0	0	24.85
Tennessee	9	0	1	23.10
Northwestern	7	0	1	22.45
St. Mary's	7	1	0	22.23
Georgia	8	2	0	21.25
Harvard	7	1	0	19.50
Yale	5	1	2	18.79
Pittsburgh	8	1	0	17.50
Purdue	7	1	0	16.58
Notre Dame	6	2	1	16.17

GREEN BAY TAKES PRO FOOTBALL TITLE

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 14 (AP)—The curtain went down yesterday on the national professional football league season, with the Green Bay Packers, winners of 12 games with only 2 losses, officially declared holders of the 1932 title. In officially announcing the close of the schedule with the game between the New York Giants and Chicago Bears at Chicago yesterday, Joseph F. Carr, president of the league, said the season as a whole was the best in the history of the organization.

Carr said the increase in the player limit from 18 to 23 proved its importance in the caliber of play. The Portsmouth Spartans finished a close second, with 11 games won and 3 defeats. A tentative postseason, which would have given the Spartans a chance to tie for the title, was canceled when Green Bay exercised its prerogative under league rules to cancel a game not regularly scheduled.

Individual and Team Batting Marks Established in 1931

Despite the fact that the new ball made the major league pitcher much more effective last season, there were several batting records established according to official American League averages just released. New marks were set up by players on the New York, Boston and Cleveland teams and club records by New York and Chicago.

For the second year in succession, Al Simmons, star outfielder of Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics, was the individual batting leader in the junior circuit with the high average of .390 in 128 games. Lou Gehrig of the New York Yankees established a new American League record by driving in 184 runs.

Perhaps the batting star of the circuit for the year, however, was Babe Ruth. The season of 1931 was Ruth's eighteenth in the game and his best in many respects. Finishing second in the race for individual honors, the highest point he has ever reached, with a mark of .373, also his best; the big outfielder tied with Gehrig for the most home runs and was second in scoring with 149 runs, this being the ninth season he has crossed the plate 125 times or more and the tenth year he has hit 40 or more home runs.

Another Yankee player, Ben Chapman, was also in the spotlight, as he stole no less than 61 bases, a record unequaled in 15 years.

Earl Webb of the Boston Red Sox made a new record for two-base hits by connecting with 67, surpassing by three the mark established by George Burns of Cleveland in 1926. Wes Ferrell of Cleveland, one of the best right-handed pitchers in baseball, hit nine home runs, a new mark for boxmen.

The Yankees established two new team records, the first when they faced the opposing pitchers 5603 times, thus breaking the American League mark of 5592 made by Detroit in 1929. The Yanks also broke their own record for most runs with 1067.

The Chicago White Sox finished last in batting, last in fielding and allowed their opponents 939 runs, thus setting up a new league record in this department. Those individuals who played in 10 or more games and batted .300 or better, and also the team averages, follow:

CLUB BATTING

Club	G	AB	R	OR	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	SH	SB	CS	LB	Pct.
New York	155	5608	1067	760	1667	2565	277	78	155	87	138	68	1231	.297
Cleveland	155	5445	885	833	1612	2284	321	69	71	91	63	60	1167	.296
Philadelphia	153	5377	858	626	1544	2337	311	64	118	79	27	33	1157	.287
Washington	156	5576	843	691	1588	2320	308	93	49	96	72	64	1197	.285
St. Louis	154	5374	722	870	1455	2094	287	62	76	61	73	80	1089	.271
Detroit	154	5430	651	836	1456	2015	292	69	43	63	117	75	1147	.268
Boston	153	5379	625	800	1409	1877	289	34	37	68	42	43	1094	.262
Chicago	156	5481	704	939	1423	1880	238	69	27	105	94	39	1166	.260

INDIVIDUAL BATTING

Ten or More Games

Name and club	Bats	G	AB	R	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	SH	SB	CS	Pct.
Brillheart, John B., Boston	R	11	4	2	2	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	.500
Simmons, Aloysius H., Philadelphia	R	128	513	105	200	329	37	13	22	0	3	3	.390
Ruth, George H., New York	L	145	534	149	199	374	31	3	46	0	5	4	.373
Morgan, Ed, Cleveland	R	131	462	87	162	236	33	4	11	6	4	5	.351
Cochrane, Gordon S., Philadelphia	L	123	451	87	160	254	31	6	17	3	2	3	.349
Gehrig, Henry L., New York	L	155	619	163	211	410	31	15	46	2	17	12	.341
Averill, Earl, Cleveland	L	155	627	140	209	361	36	10	32	0	9	9	.333
Webb, Earl W., Boston	L	151	589	96	196	311	67	3	14	1	2	2	.333
West, Samuel, Washington	L	132	526	77	175	253	43	13	3	3	6	8	.333
Cooke, Allen D., New York	L	27	39	10	13	17	1	0	1	0	4	1	.333
Sherid, Roy, New York	R	17	30	3	10	10	0	0	0	5	0	0	.333
Kline, Robert, Boston	R	28	27	2	9	10	1	0	0	1	0	0	.333
Ruffing, Charles H., New York	R	48	109	14	36	55	5	1	3	6	0	0	.330
Goslin, Leon A., St. Louis	L	151	591	114	194	328	42	10	24	0	9	6	.328
Stone, Jonathan T., Detroit	L	147	584	85	191	271	28	11	10	5	13	13	.327
Dickey, William, New York	L	130	477	65	156	211	17	10	6	7	2	1	.327
Alexander, Dale, Detroit	R	135	517	75	168	230	47	3	3	0	5	8	.325
Hargrave, William M, Washington	R-L	40	80	6	26	37	8	0	1	0	1	0	.325
Haas, George W., Philadelphia	L	102	440	82	142	209	29	7	8	19	0	0	.323
Vosmik, Joseph F., Cleveland	R	149	591	80	189	274	36	14	7	9	7	7	.320
Ferrell, Wesley C., Cleveland	R	48	116	24	37	72	11	1	9	2	0	0	.319
Combs, Earl B., New York	R	138	563	120	179	251	31	13	5	2	11	3	.318
Chapman, William B. New York	R	149	600	120	189	290	28	11	17	6	61	23	.315
Jones, Sam P., Washington	R	30	48	8	15	17	2	0	0	6	0	0	.313
Fonseca, Lewis A., 26 Cleveland-121 Chicago	R	147	573	86	179	235	35	6	3	11	7	6	.312
Porter, Richard T., Cleveland	L	114	414	82	129	162	24	3	1	7	6	9	.312
Harris, David S., Washington	R	77	231	49	72	117	14	8	5	2	7	6	.312
Kress, Ralph, St. Louis	R	150	605	87	188	296	46	3	16	3	7	16	.311
Gehringer, Charles, Detroit	L	101	383	67	119	165	24	5	4	2	13	4	.311
Rice, Edgar C., Washington	L	120	413	81	128	165	21	8	0	11	6	5	.310
Manush, Henry E., Washington	L	146	616	110	189	270	41	11	6	8	3	3	.307
Melillo, Oscar D., St. Louis	R	151	617	89	189	251	34	11	2	7	7	11	.306
Cronin, Joseph F., Washington	R	156	611	103	187	293	44	13	12	4	10	9	.306
Ferrell, Richard B., St. Louis	R	117	386	47	118	165	30	4	3	3	2	3	.306
Seeds, Robert, Cleveland	R	48	134	26	41	50	4	1	1	1	1	2	.306
Blue, Lou A., Chicago	L-R	155	589	119	179	233	23	15	1	6	13	3	.304
Schulte, Fred W., St. Louis	R	134	553	100	168	241	32	7	9	3	6	8	.304
Falk, Bib A., Cleveland	L	79	161	30	49	70	13	1	2	1	1	1	.304
Rogell, William G., Detroit	R-L	48	185	21	56	80	12	3	2	2	8	8	.303
Sewell, Joe W., New York	L	130	484	102	146	188	22	1	6	17	1	1	.302
Jamieson, Charles D., Cleveland	L	28	43	7	13	17	2	1	0	0	1	1	.302
Burnett, John H., Cleveland	L	111	437	86	132	166	25	6	1	3	5	2	.300
Jolley, J. Smead, Chicago	L	54	110	8	33	53	11	0	3	0	0	0	.300

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COLLEGES KEEP UP THEIR RECORD OF ENROLLMENT

Full-Time Students Number 3721 More Than They Did in 1930

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14 (AP)—Collegiate attendance this year, despite prevailing conditions, more than maintains the previous highest enrollment records, says Mr. Raymond Walters, dean of Swarthmore College, in his annual review of collegiate matriculation.

Reports from 444 approved universities and colleges in all parts of the United States, says Dean Walters in the current issue of School and Society, shows an increase of six-tenths of 1 per cent.

The total of 599,124 of full-time students, as of Nov. 1, is 3721 more than of the same date in 1930.

The grand total of 444 institutions, including part-time students and the summer session of 1931, is 926,611, a decrease of 5417, one-half of 1 per cent, compared with the same total of 1930.

"This advance is small compared with the sharp upward surge of the post-war years," comments Dean Walters, "and it may be that the plateau predicted for collegiate education has been reached. It is, in any event, a plateau 12 per cent higher than that of the prosperous period five years ago, as revealed in comparative figures supplied by 420 of these institutions for Nov. 1, 1926."

Analysis of the current reports reveals the total of women in 286 Liberal Arts Colleges and departments is 2044 smaller than a year ago. "This means," the writer declares, "that where families have felt the financial pinch, some of them have continued their sons at college and have kept their daughters at home."

Where attendance has fallen off this year, Dean Walters points out, the decreases occurred in universities with enrollments above 3000 and in colleges with student bodies of 500 or under. The colleges with enrollments between 500 and 3000 showed the greater increases.

As to regional areas analysis reveals New England is first in enrollment gains over last year, with 22 institutions reporting increases and 9 decreases.

Debtors of U. S. Win Leeway on Payments

(Continued from Page 1)

accompanied by Mr. Feis of the State Department in respect of the postponement of payments on foreign debts during this fiscal year.

Installments are due on Dec. 15 from a number of debtor nations. Since the appropriate committees of the Congress cannot hold hearings on the proposed legislation until next week it is obvious that the Congress canhot act by the 15th.

However, inasmuch as 68 senators and 276 members of the House have already pledged themselves to support the legislation, it is equally obvious that when circumstances permit, the action of Congress will be favorable.

In the meantime some answer has to be given to representatives of foreign debtor governments in response to their inquiries as to the existing situation.

Should such inquiries be made, the Secretary of State proposed to say verbally along the following lines:

Stimson's Proposal

"The President's proposal for a debt suspension of one year has been submitted to the Congress. Owing to the fact that the Congress only met last Monday and that the appropriate committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives are no in a position to consider the proposed legislation prior to the 15th of December, it will be impossible for the debt suspension legislation to be enacted by that date.

"While recognizing that neither the President of the United States nor any of the executive departments of the Government has power to alter the terms of the debt agreements now in force, I desire to advise you that under the special circumstances in which the proposal was made and accepted and without intending in any way to vary the legal rights of this country, it appears to this Government that a postponement on the part of your Government of Dec. 15 payments, pending action by the Congress, would not be subject to any just criticism."

As a matter of courtesy, and in order to keep members of Congress fully informed, this proposed answer was shown by me to the senators attending the meeting yesterday, as it had previously been shown to some members of the House.

No Approval Sought

No Senator or Representative was asked to sign or approve such statement yesterday or at any time. No Senator was asked to commit himself, and this seemed to be fully understood. I simply told them that I was there to keep them informed, and to ascertain whether anyone saw any objection to a statement made verbally in that form. No objection was voiced by anyone present.

Subsequent to the meeting this was fully explained to the representatives of the press in the presence of Senator Watson and Senator Smoot.

May I add that there has never at any time been any intention of coupling the President's proposal to re-create the World War Foreign Debt Commission with the proposal for a one-year suspension of payments on foreign debts.

The bill introduced by Senator Smoot and Representative Collier covering the latter proposal, was prepared in the legislative drafting bureau of the House at the suggestion of the Treasury, given by the Treasury to Senator Smoot and Representative Collier and contains no reference to the re-creation of a debt funding commission.

New Tokyo Cabinet Quits Gold Standard

(Continued from Page 1)

ditional 30,000,000 yen (about $12,000,000) to New York. Shipments were scheduled to leave Yokohama Dec. 15 and Dec. 25.

The Osaka Mainichi, in its editorial columns, vigorously disapproves of the measure, declaring that the country's gold policy is far more important than the political change. It declares that the country is divided regarding the gold embargo, only those who stand to reap huge profits favoring it.

Presumabily referring to one of the biggest banking concerns, the Mainichi says: "A party which has been purchasing American dollars on a large scale for the last several months stands to reap profits of from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 yen immediately." The newspaper in a veiled way hints at corruption: 'Some leading money concerns which have been speculating in dollars in sums running into hundreds of millions of yen will amass huge fortunes.

"It would be a paying business for them to invest a few million yen in politics, if by so doing they gained many times that amount." It asserts that from the standpoint of international finance, the declaration on the gold embargo is tantamount to admitting the nation's incapacity to meet the international obligations on a normal basis, and may be regarded as a mild form of national insolvency.

National Loss Alleged

"The loss to the country from curtailment of international credit confidence must be enormous. For a time the export trade may be brisk, but the tendency will not last. What is bound to come is reactionary disappointment following the fleeting boom, with consequent accentuation of hardships."

The new Cabinet is expected to retain the Minseito budget and possibly to weather the coming Parliament without mishap, despite the fact that it has no majority. Delegates to the Geneva disarmament conference will not be changed.

Likewise it is expected that Count Uchida will continue in the presidency of the South Manchuria Railway, although the vice-president, Mr. Eguchi, may resign owing to his connection with the Mitsubishi interests which supported the Wakatsuki Government.

Business generally welcomes the appointment of Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi, as Minister of Finance, owing to his long experience.

Press Critical

The press generally is adopting a critical attitude toward the new Cabinet, some editors believing that Parliament must be dissolved when it reconvenes on Jan. 20 after the New Year holiday and a general election held.

The Minseito, the old majority in the lower house, was broken when Mr. Kenzo Adachi, Minister for Home Affairs, resigned from the party. Mr. Adachi's politcal intentions are unknown. The bloc he controls in the Diet is sufficient to make continuation of the present Parliament unlikely.

The press expects the Government to adopt a strong policy toward China, following the basis established during the so-called Eastern conference, which was held during the premiership of the late Baron Tanaka, former Premier. Details of the policy are forecast as follows: First, armed force to be used when necessary to protect Japan's "established rights in Manchuria and Mongolia"; additional troops to be dispatched to Manchuria if necessary. Second, enforcement of Japan's demand for complete elimination of the anti-Japanese movement throughout China. Third, Japan to deal with either central or regional Chinese governments as advisable. Fourth, legitimate assistance to be given toward the establishment of new Chinese governments in Manchuria and Mongolia, but noninterference in situations likely to cause international differences.

Fifth, settlement of Sino-Japanese differences in direct negotiations, rejecting any outside interference, and negotiating with central or local Chinese régime as advisable; sixth, no positive interference in Chinese internal affairs, but "friendly assistance" to any new Chinese government enjoying the confidence of the Chinese masses and pledged to promote their welfare by furthering friendly Sino-Japanese relations.

It is expected that the Government will shortly take whatever measures are necessary to liquidate the Chinchow situation, eliminating the last vestiges of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's influence in Manchuria.

Members of New Cabinet In Tokyo Are Selected

TOKYO, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Japanese Cabinet, as announced by Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai, the new Premier, after long consultations with party leaders, includes:

Premier, Tsuyoshi Inukai.
Minister of Finance, Korekiyo Takahashi.
Minister of Home Affairs, Tokugoro Nakabashi.
Minister of Justice, Kisaburo Suzaki.
Minister of Education, Ichiro Hatoyama.
Minister of Commerce and Industry, Yonezo Mayeda.
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Teijiro Yamamoto.
Minister of Railways, Takejiro Tokonami.
Minister of Communications, Chuzo Mitsuchi.
Minister of Overseas Affairs, Toyosuke Hati.

SOUTH WILL KEEP U. S. DRY, LANDRITH SAYS

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 14 (AP)—The South will keep America dry whether it likes it or not, Dr. Ira Landrith, a native of Texas and now a resident of Winona Lake, Ind., said here yesterday speaking at a meeting of the Allied Forces for Prohibition.

Dr. Landrith, who is superintendent of citizenship, International Society of Christian Endeavor, asserted that no wet presidential candidate ever will be elected. He said he was a southern Democrat who had voted for Hoover, and then added, "If he does not enforce prohibition, we will hire us another President."

Seeking a Closer Acquaintance With the Birds

HIKERS IN OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA.
A. B. Brooks, Park Naturalist, Is Pointing Out the Discovery of a New Bird. Thus Far in 1931 There Have Been 6000 People Who Have Hiked With Mr. Brooks to Study Birds, Flowers and Wild Life.

West Virginia Bird Lovers Planning Christmas Tree for Forest Friends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHEELING, W. Va.—To round out the winter hike program of the West Virginia Nature Association, which meets weekly at Oglebay Park here, Dec. 20, has been set as the date for the "Birds' Christmas Tree Ceremony." Members will be assembled along one of the beautiful trails of the 750-acre park on that afternoon.

Instructions on the formal program of the association are: "Bring some article of food for the birds, such as suet, cracked grains, sunflower seed, ears of corn, etc. Short hike will follow 'decoration' of the Christmas tree."

Mr. A. B. Brooks, naturalist of the park staff, has compiled a list of more than 100 species of birds which he has observed in the huge park. The saucy little sparrow will, doubtless, have a gay Christmas supper the evening of Dec. 20, for in his list Mr. Brooks mentions nine species of this little bird.

Of the warbler family he expects as guests some of a number of species including, of course, the famed Kentucky warbler. Then there will be orioles and wrens, the bobolink, the tufted titmouse, and probably a timid hermit thrush or two to gather near the Christmas tree.

Frequent visits of school children of the Wheeling district to Oglebay Park have resulted in an amazing friendliness between the birds and human beings These visits are a scheduled part of the school work and in the spring and fall the pupils are taken to the park in buses. Each group remains for a full day, which is spent in trips over one or more of the many nature trails, visits to the park museum, the greenhouses, nurseries. Each group listens also to an illustrated talk on nature, which always contains emphatic reference to outdoor good behavior, conservation and the value of observation.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Ruth Esterberg, Reading, Mass.
Mrs. Myrtle H. Allen, Alton, Ill.
J. Ralph Hoge, Toledo, Ohio.

ONTARIO INCREASES MOTORCAR TAXES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—An increase in motorcar and truck annual taxes which will affect all classes of cars, the increase ranging from $2 to $20, was announced by Mr. Leopold Macaulay, Minister of Highways. Over $1,000,000 in added revenue will result. The schedule of fees adopted will become effective with the purchase of 1932 license plates. For four-cylinder cars the fee will be $7, formerly $5; for six-cylinder cars $12, formerly $9; eight cylinders $20, formerly $10; 12 cylinders $30, formerly $15; 16 cylinders $40, formerly $20; electric and steam cars, $20.

COMMUNIST DATA SENT TO WINNIPEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Following the round-up, trial and conviction of the leaders of the Communist Party in Ontario, Mr. W. H. Price, Attorney-General of Ontario, forwarded from Toronto to the Attorney-General of Manitoba the form of indictment in the case of the Communists here, and also the full record of the trial and details of the material.

Shortly after two centers of alleged communistic activity were raided in Winnipeg by the police forces of the municipality, Province and Dominion. Large quantities of documents, records, and what is thought may be seditious literature, were taken to the police station. While the raid was made on information received from Toronto, the arrest of Charles Marritt, district organizer of the party in Winnipeg, was made on a warrant. It charged Marritt with having published in the Workers' Vanguard, weekly organ, a charge that A. A. Heaps, Labor Member of Parliament, has caused workingmen to be thrown in jail.

Trade Board Puts 'Fake' Advertisers Out of Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 — The Federal Trade Commission, in its annual report to Congress today, lists among its activities during the 1930-31 fiscal year the investigation of power and gas utilities and chain store systems.

The commission reports special investigation of certain types of unfair advertising and states that in many cases the advertisers either agreed to go out of business, to discontinue advertising, or to revise advertising copy and literature to eliminate statements or representations which were untrue or misleading.

The commission suggests that an amendment to its organic act be adopted to put beyond question the grant of specific authority to make investigations upon the request of the President or either house of Congress in aid of legislative function.

Reports of the progress made in the investigations of the chain store systems declare that wholesale and retail buying and selling prices of a number of items for both chain and independent retail stores were obtained. In Washington, Des Moines, Cincinnati, Memphis and Detroit, 1,250,000 quotations were obtained.

BALANCED BUDGETS URGED BY BANKERS

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 14 (AP)—Bankers of five South American countries closed a west coast financial conference here with a recommendation that their governments balance their budgets.

The delegates, representing the central banks of Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Chile and Colombia, also decided to ask their governments to refrain from borrowing from the banks and thus avoid inflation of currency.

South Carolina Proud of Work Done By Its 4-H Club Members

Reports From All Over State Show Prizes Won by Club Exhibits at Stock Shows, and Civic Organizations Reap Benefits of Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON COLLEGE, S. C.—In South Carolina 4-H club work is doing an important part in the movement to better farming practices, according to reports being received from farm workers.

Special commendation has been tendered various civic clubs by the extension service for their coöperation in promoting the work of the young farmers' organization. Their assistance has proven invaluable in furthering agricultural club endeavors in many areas.

Outstanding among these is the support given the better farming movement by the Sumter Kiwanis Club, Sumter, S. C., which furnished corn to corn club members, and the Florence Lions in fostering a pure-bred calf club.

Last spring the Sumter Kiwanians financed the purchase of seed corn for 144 4-H club members, 57 of whom are now feeding the corn raised to hogs for the early spring market. At the recent Sumter Fair the Kiwanians were hosts to 227 club boys.

Florence Lions borrowed $1300 last year to lend to boys on calves. Twelve of the animals thus purchased were shown at the county fair, and later won eight honors at the state fair.

Nothing has been done in Florence County that has met with such success and general approval, Mr. Ward McLendon, county agent, said.

In Marion County, 74 club boys this year made an average yield of 42.25 bushels of corn per acre compared to 50 boys who in 1930 realized an average yield of 32.5 bushels per acre.

A pen of demonstration-fed pigs, compared with a pen of ordinary-fed pigs at the Lexington County Fair weighed 217 pounds at six months and returned $1.17 a bushel for corn they ate. The ordinary pigs weighed 90 pounds and returned 55 cents a bushel for corn fed.

This was cited as a conclusive demonstration to farmers that marketing their corn through hogs with a proper protein supplement is a profitable method of disposing of it.

Other instances of the feasibility of club work are demonstrated in 19 Jersey calves shown in Greenville at the annual 4-H Calf Club show, 13 were sent to the State Fair, and won $118. Thirteen prizes totaling $69 were won at the State Fair by as many 4-H Hampshire pigs.

Poet Frost Wins Award Of National Institute

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12 (AP)—Mr. Robert Frost, New England poet and twice winner of the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, has won the first $1000 award of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Mr. Frost, whose home is in St. Shaftsbury, Vt., was presented with the award last night by Mr. Harrison S. Morris, treasurer of the Robert Loines Memorial Fund, from which the prize was made.

Dr. William Lyon Phelps said: "Robert Frost is one of the three outstanding poets of America." The others, he said, were Vachel Lindsay and Edwin Arlington Robinson.

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Hostess Robes

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A Big, Lovable, Lifelike Baby at a Special Price..
"My Darling" Baby Doll
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When you select "Furniture of Merit"—a suite or occasional piece—you are making a gift that is sure to delight the recipient as well as reflect the sound judgment of the giver. Furniture selected here must pass tests our years of experience as furniture buyers have shown necessary to insure service throughout the ages—gifts that will be handed down to your posterity to charm and serve them.
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BREAKFAST 7:30-11:45
LUNCHEON (50c) 11:45- 2:00
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Christmas Gifts—now
Select DIAMONDS · SILVERWARE · WATCHES · NOVELTIES from complete assortments—NOW. We will arrange convenient terms to start after Christmas.
Pay Next Year
CHAS SCHWARTZ & SON
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Boys' Flannel Robes $3.97
All-wool flannel robes in smart plain shades, also wide stripes. Extraordinary values at this price. Sizes 8 to 18 years.
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The TOY STORE
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—bring the children to see the breath-taking coaster dip and the phantom village in our toy windows—and, on the fourth floor, the Hustler Vaudeville Show, Leo the Lion, the funny waiter, the Electric Village, the Doll Room with its scores of new arrivals, and the hundreds of marvelous toys for good little boys and girls.

Penn. Avenue at 8th Kann's WASHINGTON, D. C.
Silk Undies For Gifts
Chemise—Dance Sets—Panties—of French Crepe or Crepe Satin
—Dainty, beautiful, practical garments that any woman will be glad to receive for Christmas. Lace-trimmed styles . . . tailored styles . . . of silk French crepe and crepe satin in the high pastel shades—many decorated with tiny flowers and tiny tucks . . . all remarkable values at this price. Misses' and women's sizes.
$1.00 each
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MANHATTAN $1.95 Shirts
Step Into the "Luxury Gift" Class
FINER SHIRTS than you ever thought possible at this price! Shirts that need no apologizing, even though they will cost you only $1.95. We have the largest selection of Manhattan $1.95'ers in this section of the country . . . we have more fabrics, more styles, more colors, more patterns. We have shirts for all men, and we can fit all men. This Christmas you can give real "luxury" shirts, and still pay no more than $1.95.
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MAIN FLOOR—THE HECHT CO.
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Jeanie's Big Surprise

A Tale of the Shetland Isles

By "SEA-PIE"

THE Shetland Islands are so far away off the northern coast of Scotland, and so bleak and windswept that trees do not grow there, and many Shetland children do not know what a Christmas tree is.

One of the great islands is called Yell—nobody quite knows why—and this is the story of the first Christmas tree that ever came to the Isle of Yell.

Some years ago there was a family living on the island called Thomson, consisting of a father, a mother, a daughter, and two little twin boys. The girl, whose name was Jeanie, was much older than her brothers, for she was eight when they were born. The Thomsons lived in a humble cottage, which is called a croft in Shetland, in a district so wild and desolate that there was no other croft within several miles, and no shop or post office or school near enough even for "big Jeanie," as her brothers called her, to attend.

Their only companions were the half wild "Shelties," the hardy ponies of Shetland; and the tiny Shetland collie dogs, not much bigger than terriers, which Mr. Thomson used to breed and send away to sell in Lerwick to the few visitors who came to the island for trout fishing.

But though the Thomsons were very poor, and so cut off from the rest of the world, they were an exceedingly happy family; for they always had enough homely food to eat, and made the most and the best of everything. They were always busy for, of course, they had to work hard—even the twins were taught to help in many little ways almost as soon as they could toddle about.

* * *

But what really made that tiny, lonely household so bright and cheerful was the presence of Jeanie. She was tall for her age, with a bright, pretty, freckled face, and long dark hair; and she had one of those soft voices which people so often possess in Scotland and the Isles.

Jeanie had to work very hard, too. When her father was cutting the peat, which is the only fuel in Shetland, she would load it onto the back of a "Sheltie" and then lead the shaggy little animal home over the hills, stack the peat under an old shed behind the croft, and set out cheerfully for another load, often taking one of the twins for a ride on the pony. Then there were the sheep to fleece, and the wool to dye and spin, and knit into Shetland shawls; and in the winter, when there is very little daylight in the northern isles, Jeanie would knit almost the whole time, while Jamie and Rob lay in front of the glowing turf fire listening to the stories she told.

These stories were all about the wild island home they lived in, and of quaint half-forgotten, half-true tales about the old Norsemen, who came to the savage Shetland coasts in bygone days.

Now, when Jeanie was sixteen, an elder brother of Mrs. Thomson came all the way from Aberdeen to Shetland to see his sister and her family. He quickly discovered that Jeanie had educated herself in a wonderful way considering that she had had no one to teach her, for she knew all about the wild birds on the mountains, and the exquisite Shetland flowers that bloom for so short a time, and the different shells and seaweeds on the rocky shores.

When Mr. Mackinnon first suggested to her parents that he should take Jeanie back with him to Aberdeen for a visit they shook their heads, for they could not imagine the croft without her. But Mr. MacKinnon was a man who generally got his own way, and at last it was arranged that she should have a trip to Aberdeen and see her aunt and cousins in the great city. A lass was to come over from Mossbank to live at the croft and help Mrs. Thomson with the housework and the little boys; and one day at the end of June Jeanie actually found herself leaving her Shetland home for the first time in her life.

* * *

Her father came down to the little stone pier to see her off in the boat which crosses Yell Sound, that wild and stormy arm of the sea separating Yell from the Main Island, and as she stood up in the deep six-oared boat as it rose and fell on the tumbling sea, steadying herself with one hand on the steep timbered side, she saw her father's figure on the little rocky quay growing smaller and smaller but still waving to her, and watched the dark shores of her island home drifting away, and the mists blotting out the headlands and hills she knew so well. She almost felt inclined to cry and be sorry she had ever started, but her uncle was a kindly man, and put his big strong arm around her, and made her sit down beside him in the stern of the ship, where the spray would not soak her.

After landing they drove for miles and miles across the Main Island till they came to the town of Lerwick, with its rows of houses and herring wharves, and the hundreds of fishing boats and trawlers; with its bustle, and rattle, and shouting on the long quayside, where there was a big steamer all ready to carry her and her uncle and the mail bags away across the sea to Scotland.

As they puffed out of Lerwick harbor, she went onto the top deck until it was quite late, to say good-by to the last of the dear islands.

So Jeanie came to Aberdeen.

Now, I am not going to tell you about her adventures in Aberdeen, or about her kind aunt and her cousins, and all the people she met there; or how she went to a school and had beautiful books to look at, and was taught to draw and paint, for I want you to imagine six months have passed, and the time has come for her to go home again.

It is the same sweet, gentle Jeanie who stands on the deck of the steamer, bound north this time, and waving good-by to Aberdeen. She wears the same homespun clothes, and the same bright woolen cap her mother made; for she is going back to the gray old misty isles, and has left the rather smart clothes which her Aunt had given her to wear. It is nearly Christmas time, and she has a present for her mother, and a present for her father, and presents for the twins, as well as all Aunt and Uncle and the Aberdeen cousins.

But what do you think is in that tall still-looking sack which leans against Jeanie's trunk, all carefully sewn up and tied with canvas and paper?

It is a small Scotch pine tree—a Christmas tree, in fact. In a wooden box are all sorts of little glass ornaments, and stars and tinsel, those bright objects which make a Christmas tree so pretty.

* * *

And now you must imagine Jeanie is home again after a long journey up through the wintry seas, and through the dark islands. For the first time in her life the croft looked rather small to her, and how dark the little room seemed, with its one oil lamp, after the blazing rooms and lights of Aberdeen.

It was the third of January when Jeanie came home, and in Shetland the Christmas festivities are held on the fifth of January instead of the twenty-fifth of December, so she was just in time—in fact she was having two Christmases that season, one in Aberdeen and one in Yell!

Jeanie was very mysterious about her tall parcel of sacking, and smuggled it away outside the croft behind the peat stack, because it was to be a great surprise—a real Christmas tree, the first ever seen in the island!

The night before the festivities, after the little boys had been coaxed to sleep in the big bed which stood in a corner of the room, and after her father and mother had gone up to the loft, Jeanie untied and unpacked her tree as quietly as she could, and placed it behind the curtain near the fireplace, standing it in a square wooden box.

It was a bonny little tree, she thought, as with trembling eagerness she covered the branches with the glittering toys she had brought, and finally wired on two dozen wee colored candles, blue and pink and yellow and white. All this was done by the light of the one oil lamp, and after she had blown it out she could hardly sleep for thinking how pretty the tree would look when she lit those gay candles in the morning, and how surprised and excited her brothers and parents would be.

It was quite dark when Jeanie rose the next morning and carried the tree into the middle of the room. Quickly she lit all the candles, and then gently woke the twins.

At first they hardly knew where they were; for there, in the midst of the familiar surroundings was a burning thing so brilliant, so beautiful, so wondrously impossible, that they clasped each other's hands, and were almost inclined to be frightened. But there was Jeanie sitting on the end of their bed, and who could be frightened of anything when Jeanie was there?

Then she produced, from under the glowing tree, little paper parcels tied up with ribbons, and boxes of chocolates such as had never been dreamed of by Jamie and Rob, or any child in Yell. And there was such a clapping of hands and shouts of delight that Mr. and Mrs. Thomson came down half dressed, and were almost as astonished as the twins at seeing a real Christmas tree in their own dear croft. And when Jeanie saw their happy faces in the doorway, and felt little brothers' bare arms round her neck, great big tears of joy came into her eyes.

And that is the story of how the first Christmas tree came to the Isle of Yell.

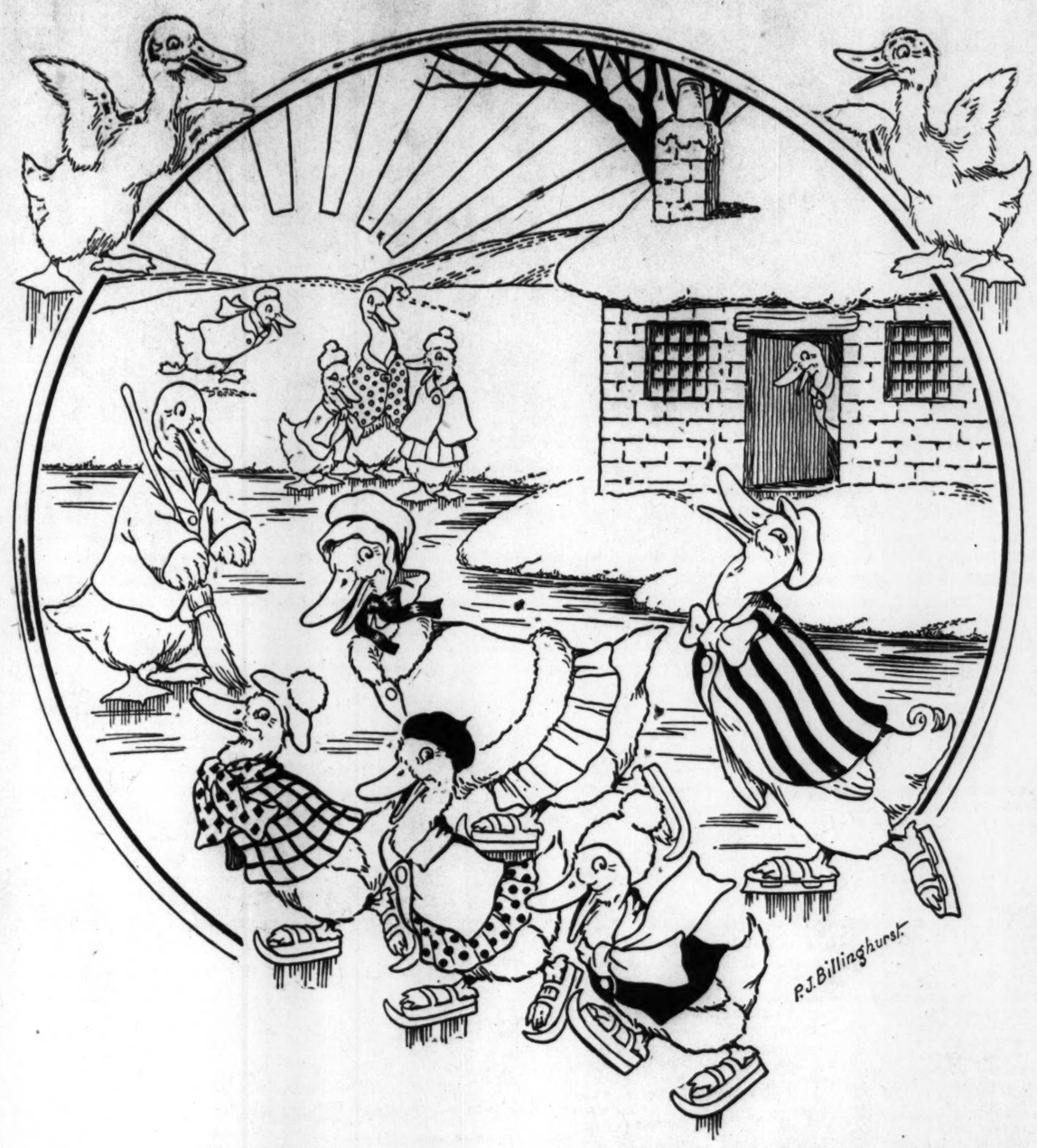
A New Way to Arrange Your Tree

No matter how you arrange your Christmas tree, it will always be a lovely thing to enjoy. But I have a suggestion to many of you who like to do new things. Suppose you make a Peace Time Tree this year!

To make this tree, you will have to buy the little flags of all nations that come printed on silk. They may be bought at any big shop that sells party favors and I have seen this tree worked out beautifully. There should be a flag for every nation on the branches of the tree. There may also be the usual lovely snowstrings and icicles and gay balls. But the flags make it the Peace Time Tree. It is a tree of brotherhood at Christmas time, "Peace on earth, good will to men."

You may even make the little flags yourself, painting and coloring each. It will be interesting to draw the flags of the nations on thin paper, coloring each. carefully. Then each flag must be fastened around a thin twig for standard. And there you are! The Peace Time Tree in these days of ours when we hope never again to go to war against any nation is a lovely emblem of the true meaning of Christmas.

Skating in Duck Town



In Duck Town there is skating,
For the pond is full of ice,
And Dick and Jock and Dilly
Think the sport is just "*too* nice."

The ice will soon be breaking
In the warm rays of the sun.
"What a shame," said all the ducklings,
"It will surely spoil the fun!"

"What matters it," said Father,
"If we should tumble through?
For swimming's just as jolly
When there's nothing else to do!"

P. J. B.

The Chandelier Learns a Lesson

THERE was going to be a party at "Holly Lodge." Such preparations! Such pattering of feet up and down the stairs, such shaking out and pressing of crumpled party frocks, and cleaning of party shoes. Such brushing of curls and washing of grubby hands. The children shouted to each other in excitement and pulled out bright-colored ribbons, while the littlest child announced in a thrilling whisper that she had seen Cookie baking "a simply 'normous cake, all pink and sugary."

Downstairs in the party room all was peace. The festoons of laurel and evergreen hung quivering from the carved wall-brackets. In the center of the polished parquet floor stood a fir tree, glistening and glittering with tinsel and colored candles. Over the fir tree hung a beautiful crystal chandelier. The chandelier was speaking.

"'When I am lit," he said proudly, "all the children will gasp and clap their hands in excitement. My lighting is the most extensive and powerful in the house." He paused for admiration and then continued, "'Fraid I shall put you other fellows rather in the shade, but I'm a sign of the times, you know—flood-lighting is in fashion," and he looked pityingly down at the candles on the fir tree.

Immediately there were various rustlings and murmurings in the room. From the top shelf of a cupboard an old lantern cried out indignantly: "And what of me?"

"Pooh!" said the chandelier rudely.

"And me?" wailed a small lamp in the porch outside.

"Pouff!" laughed the chandelier.

"Yes, I suppose we are not really much use," sighed a tiny stubby green candle perched on the top bough of the fir tree.

Just then there was a commotion outside; the door was flung open, and in trooped all the children, laughing and chattering in shrill excited voices. The party had begun.

The chief event of the evening took place when the clock struck seven, and the children, decked in paper caps and bonnets, crowded eagerly round the fir tree. The hostess nodded her head cheerfully, clapped her hands, and called to someone at the door to put out the big lights so that the children might see how pretty the candles looked.

There was a moment's pause, and then a long, sighing "O-o-oh!" from the children.

The candles twinkled and quivered with excitement.

An hour later the clock struck eight, and the party room was deserted. Out in the stone-flagged hall the children, muffled in cloaks and hoods, were saying "Good-by." The porch lamp was lit, for otherwise the children would not have been able to find their way down the path. The old lantern had been taken from the cupboard and given to Billy's Grandfather who had come to fetch him, for they had a good half mile to walk along the dark lane.

As the front door shut behind the last guest, the littlest child came running back into the party room, her hair rumpled, and the blue satin sash hanging limply down at the back of her muslin frock.

"Mummy, Mummy," she begged, "may I have the dear little green candle from the top of the tree?"

The chandelier was silent. He began to wish he had not talked so much.

Clowns For Party Favors

You can make a Christmas clown by using one of the small glass jars in which Mother buys salad dressing. If you have no such jar, a round bottle will answer nicely.

The jar is to form the body of your clown. Wrap a piece of wire around the "neck" of the jar and let a loop of the wire extend upward over the opening. Have the wire long enough so that the ends can extend for arms. Crumple some white paper and fasten it over the loop of wire for your clown's head. Cover this smoothly with white crêpe paper and mark on a funny clown face. Make a clown hat of red crêpe paper.

Then cover the jar with white paper, letting it extend all the way to the bottom, as the clown's legs are supposed to be hidden under this. Cut out red rounds of paper to represent buttons and paste them down the front. Cover the wire arms with full crêpe paper sleeves of white with a band of red at the wrist. These arms can be bent in any way you like. Fasten a piece of red or green crêpe paper about his neck in a ruff. This will hide the rough edges and will make him look very "clownish."

Cover a little wire circle with fringed green paper and fasten to it a few holly berries if you have them. You can make the wreath gay with little red paper berries too. The Christmas clown should hold the wreath.

If you are having a party, you could make such clowns as favors for your little friends to take home.

Winter Joy

I like summer and
Spring and fall—
But I like winter
The best of all.

For then adventuring
I go,
Through frisky flakes
Of falling snow.

They brush my cheeks,
And nip my nose,
They print brief stars
Upon my toes.

They flick my lashes
And my hair—
Then in a wink
They are not there.

It's very still
With only me
And one blithe, black-capped
Chickadee,

Who teeters on
A snowy branch,
And eyes me with
His friendly glance.

Oh, spring is nice,
And summer and fall—
But winter's my favorite
Of them all!

ROSALEE HAWTHORNE.

Key to Puzzle

Key to "Scrambled Book Characters" published last Monday:

1. Heidi. 2. Hans Brinker. 3. Tom Sawyer. 4. Ivanhoe. 5. Gay Neck. 6. Lorna Doone. 7. Robinson Crusoe. 8. Peter Pan. 9. Huckleberry Finn. 10. David Copperfield. 11. Martin Hyde. 12. Master Skylark. 13. Jim Davis. 14. Sara Crewe.

Christmas Games

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING: Three or four of the children go on a Christmas shopping trip to an imaginary store. When they come back each, in turn, plays with the toy he bought in such a manner as to indicate what it is. For instance, one child might pretend to be spinning a top, another might beat a drum, while still another might be rocking a dolly to sleep, and so on. The group of children are asked to guess what particular toy. or Christmas gift, is being "played with." As soon as a child in the group guesses a toy correctly, he exchanges places with the one who played with it. When all the toys bought on the first shopping trip have been guessed, the second group goes to make its purchases and demonstrates them in like manner.

CHRISTMAS PICTURES: This game requires copies of the better known masterpieces with a Christmas significance. These may be cut from old magazines, or the Perry picture reproductions may be used. The various pictures should be shown to the children and discussed with them, a special point being made of the name of each picture. Afterward the game is played by dividing the group into two sides, which take turns in naming the pictures as they are held up.

TRIMMING THE CHRISTMAS TREE: One child names something which it is going to put on the Christmas tree. The next child adds another article, after mentioning the one previously put on the tree, and so on and on. For instance, the first child might say, "I'm going to put a star on the Christmas tree." The second might say, "I'm going to put a star and a ball on the Christmas tree."

A child who cannot name in order the things already put on the tree, and add something which has not yet been put on, must drop out of the game. Those remaining longest win.

MERRY CHRISTMAS TAG: This is played in much the same way as ordinary tag, except that a player, when hard pressed, may claim temporary safety by crying, "Merry Christmas, Merry Christmas, Merry Christmas," etc. When the player who is "it" turns away, the repetition must stop and the safety ceases. The one who is "it" may wheel about suddenly and tag the player he was after, before the latter can begin his "Merry Christmas" again.

Mail Bag

Woodcliffe Lake, New Jersey

Dear Buzzy:

I am a little black and white kitten, with fuzzy hair in great abundance. My head is black down to just below my eyes, and that makes me look as though I had a mask on. I am very fat, and am small-sized for my age—at least, that's what I've heard said! I hope I grow some more, for it's so much fun being a big cat like my mother. Still, my mistress doesn't think so, for I get the most petting, and that's what I prefer just now.

My mother and I play around together a great deal. Sometimes we both take a good long nap on my mistress's soft bedspread. Would you be allowed to do that, Buzzy? It's great!

I like to go riding in the car and watch the things go flying past. It keeps me quite busy. I've a sweet tooth for chocolate fudge, and occasionally orange juice seems good. For amusement I recommend a little round paper box with a bead inside, to push around. It is great fun to hear the rattling!

My mother sends her best purring love to you and Snubs.

Friskily yours,

TEDDY.

Durban, Natal, South Africa

My first letter to the Mail Bag was not published, so I am writing again, hoping that this time I may be more fortunate. My sister has several pen friends, and I should like a few, too. I am 8 years of age and attend Sunday school at Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Durban. We are very glad that our new church is being built, and we hope to be in our own building next February.

Durban is a very pretty and clean town. It has a very nice beach where we often go for a picnic. At the Blue Lagoon just outside the town there are monkeys in the bush. They are so tame that they feed out of your hands. It is a very pretty sight.

We have two kittens and their names are Bubbles and Timothy Tugmutton. They are such pets. We have also such a dear bull dog whose name is Squibs. I should like to hear from other little girls in America, England, and Australia.

DULCIE V.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Old Sea Fortress of Mazagan

FOR nearly three hundred years the Portuguese were lords of Mazagan. Those were the days when Portugal dreamed of a mighty empire—when her flag, emblazoned with the Royal Arms of Portugal, flew from most of the castles and battlements of the Moroccan seaboard. All down the coast one sees them—these immense sea fortresses, at Mazagan, at Magador, at Agadir; and the fact that they remain intact and impregnable to this day says much for the work done in the fifteenth century.

The harbor of Mazagan lies against the walls of the old town; and, as we sailed in, the city piled itself up above us. The high Portuguese tower stood black against the starlit sky, with the still older Moorish watch tower just behind it, and round about them crowded the palaces, houses, and fortresses of the ancient city, all inclosed in the immense walls and bastions. It was like the drop scene at a theater, and we all agreed it must have been a perfect background for the great Portuguese galleons, sweeping in with strange pictures billowing out on their painted sails, hundreds of years ago! But that glory has vanished, and nothing comes into Mazagan harbor now but a few fishing craft, one or two coasting steamers, and an occasional yacht. I cannot think why more yachts do not go down the Moroccan coast; the sailing is excellent and the anchorage good in all the old ports. Mazagan is particularly favored, for besides its excellent harbor it has a great circling bay which makes a good anchorage. One wonders why this fine old port was not chosen, instead of Casablanca, as the commercial port of Morocco. At least, it has left Mazagan a coastline, entirely unspoilt by docks, quays or warehouses. One may walk for a mile and a half along the broad boulevard outside the town, with the huge Atlantic waves breaking at one's feet!

It was the old town itself which interested me most, however, and I spent the whole of the next day wandering about it. Such a strange mixture of mankind is here—Jews, Arabs, Frenchmen, Negroes from southern Africa, natives from the Atlas Mountains, Greeks, Levantines, sailors from everywhere. The buildings were just as varied. The huge houses are all old Portuguese; strange, tall, white houses that look as though they could barricade themselves for defense at any moment. The old town has really become the Mellah, or Jewish quarter, but a number of Europeans prefer to live there, too, rather than in the new town outside the walls. The native town is on the far side, toward the "Bled," or Plain, and few of the resident Moors come into the old Portuguese city. Nevertheless, there are many wandering Arabs in the streets—snake charmers, water carriers, a hillman upon a mule, heavily laden donkeys, camels; and just outside the gates we came across a Moorish story-teller to whom many Moors, seated gravely on the ground in a circle around him, were listening.

But the real glory of Mazagan are the ramparts, that enormous sea wall with its forts and bastions which surrounds the whole city, not only on the Atlantic side where the ocean had to be kept at bay and sea pirates guarded against, but also on the land side; for the descending hordes of mountain tribes, infuriated sons of Islam, in a frenzy to drive the infidel from their coasts, were as relentless and implacable enemies as were the pirates of the sixteenth century! So these mighty walls, on which twelve horsemen could ride abreast, surround the whole town, and were built to last forever. One must go over them again and again—in the morning sunshine—when the sun is setting—but best of all by moonlight, when everything is pure silver cut against the black velvet of dark shadows, and even the old stones come to life.

I was happy that we saw them for the first time at night, leaving the yacht after dinner, and entering with our guide under that double gate which splits a wall of immense thickness to the lane where the sentries stood day and night, and where no one goes now, for it leads to the bastions and not to the streets of the town.

Ascending gradually, we came first to the forges, where the servants of the Portuguese officers took their masters' horses to be shod. It seemed to me that I could hear the ringing of the metal, the clamping of great hoofs on the stone, the chaffing and laughter of the men.

Then along dark lanes, up steep stairs, suddenly coming out on the sea-fronting battlements, looking straight out to the Atlantic.

They are not much changed, these huge bastions and mighty walls. In the half-light you cannot see that the old guns are tottering on their wooden stands, that some have fallen off, though on others the black muzzles still point through the embrasures at an imaginary enemy.

A great silence is over all; no soldiers in the guardrooms; no sentinels in the watch towers; just our own shadows for company as we went up and down the battlements, the echo of our feet on the old flagged stones the only sound. Very silently we went round, past one great bastion after another. They have such lovely names, these turreted fortresses which punctuate the walls at regular intervals; the Bastion of the Generals, the Bastion of the Storks, the Bastion of St. Anthony and St. Sebastian, the Bastion of the Angel. One of them stood the fiercest attacks of the great siege four hundred years ago; the Bastion of the Angel is now a powder magazine; the others are deserted. You can look down over the outer wall and see the old port into which the galleons came in ancient days, but the sea gate at the end of this port is now filled in and it is no more used. Some day the inflowing tide will silt it up with sand and pebbles, the lap-lapping of the water against the old walls will cease, and someone will make a garden here—they have a love for gardens in Mazagan!

And so we came right round the ramparts till we had left the sea behind us and were on the landward side, over the outskirts of the native town. Here the silence was broken by the haunting refrain of Moorish music, and our guide told us that the Portuguese sentries were warned in olden days not to look over the land wall when the sound of Moorish dancing came to their ears. We looked over, however, and saw through a slanting window the shadows of women dancing, and heard the cry of "Allah! Allah! Allah!" as the followers of some holy Mussulman passed down the street. But Moorish dancing and Moorish music seemed like a dream in Mazagan. As we came round to the sea wall again and saw the bastions in the moonlight, the essence of Portugal was abroad and had claimed the old sea fortress for its own—all else was but a fiction of the night.

E. E.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Ecstasy

I saw a frieze on whitest marble drawn
Of boys who sought for shells along the shore,
Their white feet shedding pallor in the sea,
The shallow sea, the spring-time sea of green
That faintly creamed against the cold, smooth pebbles. . . .

One held a shell unto his shell-like ear
And there was music carven in his face,
His eyes half-closed, his lips just breaking open
To catch the lulling, mazy, coralline roar
Of numberless caverns filled with singing seas.

And all of them were hearkening as to singing
Of far-off voices thin and delicate,
Voices too fine for any mortal wind
To blow into the whorls of mortal ears—
And yet those sounds flowed from their grave, sweet faces.

And as I looked I heard that delicate music,
And I became as grave, as calm, as still
As those carved boys. I stood upon that shore,
I felt the cool sea dream around my feet,
My eyes were staring at the far horizon. . . .

—WALTER J. TURNER, in "Come Hither." Made by WALTER DE LA MARE.

Rainy Day Cooks

For three days the rain had fallen steadily. Lucy and I had exhausted the possibilities of the attic as a source of entertainment, and yesterday had played circus in the cellar until the continuous roaring of the wild animals brought a request from Grandmother that we find some less noisy way of amusing ourselves. Another rainy day found us devoid of ideas. Lucy, her nose pressed flat against the pane, stood watching several bedraggled chickens huddled under the back steps. For perhaps the twentieth time this morning, I placed one foot on the carpet-sweeper and, pushing myself along with the other, rode the entire length of the long hall carpet; only to ride back and stand at Lucy's side.

It was Dinah Lou who came to our rescue. She bustled through the swinging door, flapping a dust-rag vigorously, and singing: "I got shoes, you got shoes—all God's chillun got shoes." Something in our attitude must have arrested her, for she stopped short on a high note, placed her arms akimbo and stood silently regarding us for a moment.

"Chillun, hit looks lak hit's gwine rain all mawnin'." At Lucy's dejected nod, she continued: "How'd you all lak to come in de kitchen wid Dinah Lou an' make ginger cookies? Lawsy mussy, Miss Lucy, if yoah nose ain't right black on de end. Ah dun tole dat good fer nuthin' Mose to wash dem windahs."

Ten minutes later found Lucy and me, each swathed in one of Dinah Lou's aprons and deep in the mysteries of the molasses jug and the flour bin. Under careful supervision we measured and sifted, creamed and stirred. Dinah Lou took the huge yellow mixing bowl out of my hands and beat the contents vigorously. She then placed the bowl on ice, and allowed the dough to chill thoroughly before we rolled it out and cut into it with the largest round cookie cutter. Two large pans filled, we placed them side by side in the oven and sat down to wait. A delicious aroma slowly filled the kitchen. In a few moments, Dinah Lou took both pans out of the oven for us.

"Dar, chillun, dem's as fine cakes as you'd find anywhar. De rain's dun helt up now—so run on out while Dinah Lou cleans up dese pans." We filled our hands with cookies and skipped out. Lucy bit into one.

"M-mm—" she murmured. "Don't you wish it would rain *every* day?"

Incomparable Brooklyn Bridge

The Roeblings, father and son, designed and built the Brooklyn Bridge between 1869 and 1883. At precisely that period the arts were dead or sleeping; pretentious and over-elaborate atrocities ruled architecture and interior decoration. Had they taken merely the looks of the thing into account, probably we should have had a mess of stone ornaments in variegated colors and inharmonious shapes.

However, the Roeblings were professedly not architects, but engineers, doing a job without precedent. How the thing would work—that was their main concern. So they built, as first consideration, soundly; and sound building is beautiful building. Except for those little devices by which a good workman hides the rough joints, they seemed not to have considered the appearance of their masterpiece. There must be approaches, to be sure, the span up in the air and clear the tall masts on the river below. The Roeblings lifted them over a series of arches finished off—just by way of hiding the joints—with big cushions of smoothed stone. At the point where the span rises and flies across the river, there must be towers, with double arches to admit traffic. Doubtless because that form best suited their engineering plan the Roeblings designed the arches in Gothic. The towers they finished at the top in plain, heavy stone.

That is all; not an inch of carving; not a single concession to ornamentation. When it stood complete the public shrieked and babbled about this mighty engineering feat—the longest suspension bridge in the world—the climax of bridge engineering—at last the link between New York and Brooklyn—the promise of a greater New York. About its beauty, people said very little. It was just as well to keep quiet about that. The new bridge hadn't a single Ghibelline battlement, a single inset of red brick and white marble, a single panel with decoration of gilded cattails. . . .

But better educated eyes see clearly what the Roeblings did. In the decades of cheap sophistication, they built simply with a view to sound construction, and so recaptured the shy spirit of the primitive. It remains the finest American architectural monument of their age. You need not search for a favorable point from which to behold the Brooklyn Bridge. Seen at any angle, it is comely, suggestive, breath-taking, satisfying. However, I for one prefer those glimpses from the dock region of the lower East Side, where the western tower hangs like a vision above the low roofs and docks of Cherry Hill; where the elevated trains, coursing over the runway, move through air with the swoop of a bird in flight, and lose themselves in the gray and violet mists of the Brooklyn shore. — WILL IRWIN, in "Highlights of Manhattan."

Last Sowing

The plow is narrowing the earthy square;
Carve the unerring furrow with your blade,
Careless and dreaming lad. The harvest fair
Will under other tending glow and fade,
And you be far away, hedged in by stone
Of a noisy city, bewildered and alone.

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE.

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Lonely People: From a Woodcut (Color Print) by H. Gurschner

THESE lonely Tirolean peasants dwell in a small mountain hamlet two thousand meters above the beautiful Inn Valley. All their joy is centered in a "little hut in the fair land Tirol," the modest home built by their sturdy ancestors many centuries ago. The strange doings of the "town folk," in the unknown city of Innsbruck, seem almost unbelievable, when related to them by the merry crowd of shepherds and milkmaids who bring the cattle up to the grassy "Alm" every May, when the lonely places echo with singing and dancing until the season waves and birch trees put on their red and golden gowns; until cows and oxen, sheep and goats, decorated with pine branches and wreaths of flowers, make their way back to the friendly valley. Fainter, ever fainter, comes the sound of merrymaking; the musical clang of vanishing cowbells is wafted on the morning breeze; and, when the last yodel dies away, the lonely people know that they are once more shut off from the "town folk," that soon they will be surrounded by an impassable wall of snow.

The village consists of a few, roughly built, stone houses, with slanting wooden roofs. On long winter evenings, cronies, huddled around a huge stove, repeat legends their forefathers told in the days when Emperor "Max" hunted chamois on the perilous peaks.

Andersen and His Fellow-Men

In the same way as love of his fellow-creatures was the fundamental element in Andersen's writings, so it was the sustaining force in his whole life, and from it sprang the qualities which endowed his personality with its greatest value—faithfulness, indefatigable helpfulness, his sense of justice and conciliatory mind—qualities with which I only incidentally have had an opportunity to deal in this volume.

It came from his inmost heart when in 1848 he wrote to Duke Carl Alexander: "If only people knew and understood each other better, then there would be more love than hatred!" And he once wrote to Ingemann: "It is beautiful to grow fond of people!"

His craving for the knowledge that people were heartily and sincerely fond of him was not less pronounced than his own craving for loving people and for showing them that he did so, not only in empty words, but in deeds; and he never forsook those whom he had learned to love.

I could fill page after page with proofs of his unalterable faithfulness to those who had shown him goodness. Let me mention one.

He could never forget the home of the old poet at Soro where Ingemann and his wife Lucie had always received him with the same comprehension from the time when he was a schoolboy at Slagelse until he became an old man. The house near the lake at Soro, with the two gentle people united in the most ideal marriage, had under all changes become the surest haven for his restless thoughts—a symbol of peace and love on earth. . . .

William Bloch said these beautiful words about Andersen: "He would rather think well of everything and everybody, for his heart was fresh and unspoilt, and I hardly think a more honest soul has ever lived. The thought of having wronged anyone was most distressing to him."

Andersen's sense of justice, his fear of giving offense to others, and his irresistible craving for forgiveness when he thought he had hurt anybody, express in the most pregnant manner his strong love for his fellows.—From "Hans Andersen, the Man," by ELITH REUMERT. Translated from the Danish by JESSIE BROCHNER.

Vrij zijn van Bijgeloof

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

TOEN de Atheners Paulus naar den Areopagus brachten om zijne woorden en daden te verdedigen, zooals in het zeventiende hoofdstuk van de Handelingen der Apostelen beschreven wordt, moeten zij wel ten zeerste verbaasd zijn geweest over zijne aanvangswoorden: „Gij mannen van Athene, ik bemerk dat gij in alle dingen te bijgeloovig zijt" (Engelsche Bijbelvertaling). Athene, het centrum van geleerdheid, de woonstede van doctoren, wijsgeeren en geleerden, verwierp ongetwijfeld de idee, dat zij, en dan nog wel „in alle dingen" bijgeloovig zou zijn.

Heden erkennen wij hoe wijs en waar Paulus' woorden waren, en zijn wij dankbaar voor den moed en de oprechtheid, die er uit spraken; maar beseffen wij wel hoeveel menschen ook in onzen tijd gebonden zijn door verschillende vormen van bijgeloof? Een woordenboek omschrijft bijgeloof als: „Een waangeloof of systeem van waanvoorstellingen, waardoor godsdienstige vereering of eerbied bewezen wordt aan zaken, die dit niet verdienen." Deze woorden zijn veelbeteekenend!

De dagelijkssche spreekwijze bevat tal van gezegden, bevorderlijk voor bijgeloof—de duidelijk zichtbare en welbekende vormen, en daarnevens ook vele andere gewoonten, die even onredelijk zijn. Dan zijn er nog de minder in het oog vallende omstandigheden, waaraan diepe, doch onverdiende aandacht wordt geschonken.

Het erkende vertrouwen in „geluk hebben" of „geen geluk hebben", is een der vormen van bijgeloof, en geen van beide zal, bij nauwkeurige overdenking van dit onderwerp, redelijk of juist bevonden worden. In deze tijden, nu zich zooveel min of meer onfortuinlijke veranderingen in de menschelijke aangelegenheden voordoen, is het verwonderlijk te zien, hoe velen hunne omstandigheden toeschrijven aan „geen geluk hebben", iets waarover zij blijkbaar gevoelen, dat zij geen macht hebben. Deze dwalingen moeten uit 's menschen gedachten en gewoonten verwijderd worden, indien hij vrij wenscht te zijn om op gezonde wijze vooruit te komen.

Vele menschen hebben bevrijding uit deze treurige slavernij gevonden door de leeringen van Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap) toe te passen, en als zij dit deden, waren zij verwonderd over de verreikende gevolgen, die dit had in de ervaring van hunne nieuw-verkregen vrijheid.

De Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, heeft zeer bondig over dit onderwerp geschreven: „Tusschen Christian Science en alle vormen van bijgeloof is eene groote kloof gevestigd, welke evenmin te overschrijden is als die tusschen den rijken mensch en Lazarus" (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, blz. 83). Daarom worden degenen, die Christian Science ernstig bestudeeren, wakker geschud om op hunne hoede te zijn geen eerbied te bewijzen „aan zaken die dit niet verdienen"; daarentegen leeren zij op intelligente wijze hun verstand gebruiken in hunne aangelegenheden. Dikwijls worden dan vroegere gewoonten, tradities en manieren van handelen opgegeven voor verstandiger, voorzichtiger en betere wijzen.

Als iemand door gebed tot God er toe gekomen is eene min of meer belangrijke beslissing te nemen, werd zijn denken gezuiverd van verwarrende en tegenstrijdige neigingen en was hij in staat wijze en verstandige leiding te volgen. Vrij te zijn van de vrees, die gepaard gaat met alle onverstandige methodes, is een groot ding. Men leert dus vroeger of later dat algeheel vertrouwen in Gods leiding de juiste weg is, en wanneer men dit doet, zullen de belangrijke en minder belangrijke ondervindingen van het dagelijksch leven zich naar vaste, wijze regels gaan richten, in plaats van bestuurd te worden door angsten, verkeerde denkgewoonten en de daarmede gepaardgaande onzekerheid.

Het volkomen tegengif voor de verzoeking tot bijgeloof wordt gevonden in de woorden van Paulus: „Dat gevoelen [gemoed] zij in u, hetwelk ook in Christus Jezus was". De houding, die Jezus aannam tegenover alle gewoonten die niet verstandig waren of door vrees of bijgeloof ingegeven werden, was ondubbelzinnig. Zijne woorden en daden waren het gevolg van gehoorzaamheid aan God, Die niet van den mensch eischt, dat hij de zoogenaamde wetten houdt welke door onwetendheid en bijgeloof ingesteld zijn.

Indien iemand zijn leven harmonisch wil maken, is het noodig meer te gaan weten van het „gevoelen [gemoed] van Christus", om hierdoor bevrijd te worden van door-vrees-verwekt bijgeloof. God vraagt van geen Zijner kinderen iets dat niet goed en redelijk is. Hij verwekte nimmer het geloof in valsche stoffelijke voorteekens. Hij stelde nimmer straf op eerlijkheid en gerechtigheid. Hij deed nooit iemand in boeien slaan wegens omstandigheden waarover men geen macht heeft.

Jezus wist dit alles en demonstreerde het, en dit alles leerde hij aan zijne discipelen en aan anderen die luisteren wilden. Ook bewees hij de waarheid zijner leer door onjuiste straffen, door onwetendheid en bijgeloof opgelegd, op te heffen, door de kranken te genezen, disharmonie door harmonie te vervangen en zelfs de dooden op te wekken.

Naarmate wij ons denken bevrijden van alle gebondenheid door bijgeloovige waanvoorstellingen zullen wij bevinden, dat wij in al onze aangelegenheden meer bewust harmonisch zijn. Laten wij het leven en de werken van Jezus bestudeeren en er naar streven meer aan hem gelijk te worden in ons dagelijksch leven, dan zal de verzoeking om toe te geven aan onredelijke ingevingen of om dwaze suggesties te vreezen, verminderen, totdat zij zich niet meer voordoet.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Genootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Freedom From Superstition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the Athenians brought Paul to the Areopagus to defend his words and his works, as it is recorded in the seventeenth chapter of Acts, they must have been greatly astonished at his first sentence: "Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious." Athens, the center of learning, the home of doctors, philosophers, and scholars, doubtless refuted the idea that they were superstitious, even "in all things."

Today we acknowledge the wisdom and truth of Paul's words, and are glad for his courage and directness; but do we realize how many people in this our own day are in bondage to superstition of various kinds? One dictionary gives this definition of superstition: "A belief or system of beliefs by which religious veneration or regard is shown toward objects which deserve none." These words are significant.

Ordinary conversation today contains many indications of subservience to superstition. There are the more conspicuous and familiar forms, and there are many other customs equally unreasonable. Then there are less obvious circumstances for which deep but undeserved regard is shown.

Involved in the belief of superstition is admitted confidence in "bad luck" or "good luck," neither of which is reasonable or plausible when careful thinking concerning the subject is done. In these days, when there are prevalent so many more or less unhappy changes in the affairs of men, it is surprising how many attribute their circumstances to "bad luck" over which they apparently feel they have no control. These errors need to be eliminated from one's thought and habits if one would be free to progress in wholesome ways.

Many people have found freedom from this unhappy bondage through the application of the teachings of Christian Science, and when they have done so they have been surprised to note the far-reaching effects in their experiences of their newfound freedom.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, referring to the subject, has written very succinctly, "Between Christian Science and all forms of superstition a great gulf is fixed, as impassable as that between Dives and Lazarus" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 83). Therefore, earnest students of Christian Science are awakened to be on guard against showing regard "toward objects which deserve none," and, instead, intelligently to utilize reason in their affairs. Thus, often, former customs, traditions, and habitual ways of doing things are abandoned for more reasonable, considerate, and happy modes.

When one arrives at a more or less important decision through prayer to God, one's thought is cleared of confusing and conflicting tendencies, and one is enabled to follow wise and reasonable guidance. To be free from the fear which accompanies all unreasoning methods means much. Thus, one learns more or less quickly that to rely wholly upon God's guidance is the right way, and that when one does so the large and small experiences of daily life begin to conform to consistent, wise regulation, instead of being governed by fears, wrong habits of thought, and their consequent unsureness.

The complete antidote for the temptation to be superstitious will be found in obedience to the words of Paul, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." Jesus' attitude toward all customs that were not reasonable or were prompted by fear or superstition was unmistakable. His words and acts were those of obedience to God, who demands no serving of such so-called laws as ignorance and superstition may dictate.

If one would make his days harmonious, it is needful to know more of the "mind of Christ," and thus to be freed from fear-begotten superstitions. God never made a demand upon one of His children that was not right and reasonable. He never originated the belief in false material signs. He never placed a penalty upon honesty and righteousness. He never caused anyone to be in bondage because of circumstances over which one had no control.

All this Jesus knew and demonstrated, and all this he taught his disciples and others who would listen. Then he proved the truth of his teachings by removing false penalties of ignorance and superstition, by healing the sick, replacing discord with harmony, and even raising the dead.

As we free our thinking from all bondage to superstitious belief, we shall find ourselves more consciously harmonious in all of our affairs. Let us study Jesus' life and works and strive to become more like him in our daily living, and then the temptation to yield to unreasonable prompting, or to fear foolish suggestions, will diminish until it is heard no more.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

The Pennells Find a Home

We were in London shortly before Christmas. One hot afternoon in Transylvania, resting by the roadside after a pull up a long mountain pass, not a living soul in sight, not as much as a chimney, a steeple or a trail of smoke, it occurred to us that at the moment this desolate spot was our only home. As the French say, it gave furiously to think, and probably was an additional incentive to our determined search now for a home from which we could go, to which we could come, though we might not be always in it. Nothing practical can be done in London at holiday time and we spent Christmas with the Harold Frederics in Surbiton. . . .

January passed, almost all February, and our hunt so far was fruitless. Charles Whibley had left Fig-Tree House in Millbank Street and Frank Podmore also. It was not what we wanted, a landlord lived on the premises as in Barton Street. But it was a nice old panelled house, the fig tree climbing up the front wall lent it distinction, the Thames could be seen from its windows. As nothing else presented itself, we took the rooms for a year, we signed an agreement, we paid down twenty pounds as a guarantee, and the next morning Pennell discovered Number 14 Buckingham Street close to Charing Cross. He could not resist the old house, on the outside as dingy and grimy as the Inns of Court, its flats called chambers to complete the likeness. The street, two blocks long and no less dingy, led down to Inigo Jones's Water Gate and the Embankment Gardens. Inside, three flights of incredibly steep stone stairs led up to our front door—two front doors, for we could "sport our oak," as the English say. The rooms had been redecorated in the eighteenth century, and in all were Adams' fireplaces and mantelpieces. Our windows looked to the Thames as it flows under Waterloo Bridge and on, with a great curve to Blackfriars in the distance; high above river and bridges the dome of St. Paul's and the towers and spires of Wren's City. To the west we could see no farther than Charing Cross Bridge and Station, but the Dome, Pennell said, was to him worth the rent, if we had to go hungry. Pepys in his day had been a tenant, and Etty in his, as the big window in the dining room, which had been his studio, was a reminder. It was a house abounding in beauty, character and many memories.

The Millbank landlord let us off our agreement but held on to the twenty pounds. Pennell wasted not a second thought on the loss, braved the new expense without a tremor. Another lease was signed, this one for five years.—ELIZABETH ROBINS PENNELL, in "The Life and Letters of Joseph Pennell."

The Dandelions

Upon a showery night and still,
Without a sound of warning,
A trooper band surprised the hill,
And held it in the morning.
We were not waked by bugle-notes,
No cheer our dreams invaded,
And yet, at dawn, their yellow coats
On the green slopes paraded.

We careless folk the deed forgot;
Till one day, idly walking,
We marked upon the self-same spot
A crowd of veterans talking.
They shook their trembling heads and gray
With pride and noiseless laughter:
When, well-a-day! they blew away,
And ne'er were heard of after!

—HELEN GRAY CONE, in "Oberon and Puck."

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GYRATIONS OF STOCK MARKET VERY UNEVEN

Trading Much More Active as Prices Move Up and Down Excitedly

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP) — A flurry of short covering gave the stock market a momentary boost today, but the market ran into fresh liquidation after midday.

The railroads held up well, but the weight of selling in other sections of the list was heavy, depressing a number of leading issues to new low levels. Losses of 2 to 3 or more points were registered by United States Steel, American Telephone, United Gas Improvement and Consolidated Gas.

The railroad stocks benefited from reports that the railroad executives were confident that their controversy with union leaders would be adjusted at a reasonably early date. Nevertheless, the weight of selling in other sections of the list caused loss of early railroad gains.

Stocks firmed slowly in the last hour reducing losses of 1 to 4 points suffered during the early afternoon weakness. Rails were steadier than industrials or utilities.

U. S. Steel, after sagging 2¼ to 41¾, cut its decline about in half. American Telephone reacted to 120 before meeting support.

General Motors, du Pont, American Can, New York Central, Union Pacific and Case closed firm.

Transfers approximated 3,000,000 shares.

Not Harmful Expedient

Leading Wall Street executives viewed the decision of the Japanese Government to suspend payments in gold as a regrettable, but by no means a necessarily harmful expedient. American commerce, it was reasoned, should be little affected. Full influence of the decision is impossible to measure at this time, they agreed, but aside from temporary unsettlement which a rapidly changing price for the yen might cause in the world markets for silk and cotton, no change of major importance was anticipated. Holders of $300,000,000 of Japanese bonds in this market will not suffer, it was said, as payments of principal and interest are to be made in dollars and not in yen.

The bulk of overseas news received today was more reassuring than otherwise. Particularly gratifying to the Wall Street banking community was the statement of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer that the Government was confident of its ability to balance the budget.

In some quarters, a degree of concern was voiced over reports that Canada planned to take official action at an early date, removing the Dominion from the gold standard. Technically, it was pointed out Canada has been off the gold basis for several weeks.

Bond Market Firmer

Although some bonds continued their descent to new low records today, the market as a whole hardened appreciably.

In the rails, which have recently been under heavy pressure, there were occasional recoveries. Atchison 4s of 1995, Boston & Maine 5s, Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul 5s, New York Central 5s of 2013 and Pennsylvania General 4½s of 1965 advanced moderately. At the same time Illinois Central 4¾s were off 3⅛ to a new low.

Weakness of Japanese bonds was the feature of the foreign list, following announcement of the new government that an embargo on gold exports would be instituted. Various Nipponese issues were heavily sold. The Government 6½s and 5½s dropped from 3 to 4 points. Oriental development 6s, however, only lost about 1½ points. Toho Electric Power 6s dropped 5¾ points at one time.

There was some irregularity in the utility section. American and Foreign Power advanced while American Telephone dropped slightly. North American Company 5s were up nearly 3 points and Utility Power & Light debentures 5½s registered gains.

Industrials, on the other hand were generally off. American Smelting 5s touched a new low as did International Match 5s. The rubbers were soft, but oils displayed firmness.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Dec. 14	Dec. 12
145	Allied Kid Co	55	55	55	55
250	Am Found	1	1	1	1
100	Am T&T	125½	119¾	121⅞	122¾
225	Amoskeag	4	4	4	4
2300	Andes Pet	6	5	6	6
120	Big Sanf	17	16	16	17½
515	Bos El	78¾	77	78	78¾
40	Bos & Alb	120½	120	120½	120
55	Bos Prop	10¼	10	10	
5	Chi Junct	153	153	153	153
50	Cop Range	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
125	Cr C & Int	1½	1½	1½	1¾
66	E G&Fuel	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
47	E G&F pf	70	70	70	70
137	Edison Elec	194	187	187	190
250	Em Asso	9¾	9	9	9¾
92	First Nat S	47⅜	45¾	45½	47
100	Theatres	62½	62½	62½	
25	Gal Houston	.25	.25	.25	
25	Gen Capital	18½	18½	18½	
10	Gen Stckyds	70	70	70	
40	Island C pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	
15	Isle Royale	1¼	1¼	1¼	
25	Jenk Tel	1¾	1½	1½	
4040	Mass Util	2½	2	2½	2½
136	Mergenthal	55	55	55	55
210	Mohawk	12	11	11	11¼
45	Nat Ser	1¼	1	1¼	
20	NE Pub pf	8	8	8	8
100	NE Tel	110	105	105	110
100	No NH	1½	1½	1½	
65	Pac Mills	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
1065	Pocahontas	9	6¼	6¼	
608	Quincy Min	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
200	St. Mary Ld	2¼	2	2	2
140	Shawmut	7¼	6¾	6¾	7
473	Stone Web	10⅝	9⅞	10	11
10	Sull Mach	8	8	8	9
74	Swift Inter	22	21	21	22
517	Swift & Co	19	18	18	18⅜
275	Torrington	31	30	30	30
368	Uni Found	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
15	Uni Gas	2	2	2	2⅛
100	Utah Apex	.50	.50	.50	
100	Utah Met	.30	.30	.30	
105	Util Hyd	1½	1½	1½	1½
400	Walworth	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10	Walth'm pf	17½	17½	17½	
732	War Bros	4¾	3⅞	4¼	4½

BONDS

$1000	Amoskeag 6s	61⅝	61⅜	61⅜	
1000	Chi Jct 5s	90	90	90	
1000	E Mass 4½s	23	23	23	23
3000	E Mass 5s	23	22¼	22¼	
20000	Euro Elec 6½s	48½	48½	48½	
1000	Hood Rub 7s	47	47	47	
1000	NE Te 15s	100⅛	100⅛	101⅛	
2000	PC Poc 7s	91½	91½	91½	

NATIONAL SERVICE SALES UP

A new record for volume of sales of fuel oils was made in November by subsidiaries of National Service Companies, total sales for the month being 3,384,121 gallons, an increase of 72 per cent over November, 1930.

Closing Prices

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 14	Last Dec. 12
14¼	2⅛		Abitibi Pow & P	1200	2½	2¼	2⅜	2½
52	2½		Abitibi pf	300	6	5	5	
39	19⅞	1½	Abraham & Str	100	20	20	20	
106½	98	7	Abraham & C pf	260	100	98	98	
23½	3⅜		Adams Express	5800	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
33½	22	2	Adams Mills	100	25½	25½	25½	25
23½	10	1	Addressograph	400	13	12¾	12¾	13⅜
11⅜	2		Advance Rumely	300	2¾	2½	2½	
20	12¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1600	13	12½	12½	13⅛
109¾	49¼	3	Air Reduction	5800	52¼	48⅛	49	49¼
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	6900	11¾	10¾	11⅛	11
12¾	1½	..	Alleghany Corp	8700	1⅞	1¼	1½	1⅝
59⅛	3¼	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1200	4	2¼	3¼	3⅜
55½	3⅛	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	3½	3½	3½	
59	3⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
182¾	66½	8i	Allied Chem	19500	72	66¾	67½	67⅞
126	126¾	2	Allied Chem pf	300	112½	111	111	112¾
42¾	13	1	Allis Chalmers	6200	14	13	13	13½
18⅞	8	1	Alpha Port Cem	900	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
23	13	2	Amerada	1200	14½	14	14½	14½
3¾	3¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	6	6	6	6
62¾	12⅞	2	Am Ban kNote	1400	13⅞	13	13	13
4¾	⅜	..	Am Beet Sugar	200	1	⅜	⅜	
38	15	2.40	Am Brake S&F	1400	15¾	15	15	15⅜
129¾	59¼	3i	Am Can	44800	64¼	59¾	61⅜	60¾
152½	120	7	Am Can pf	600	120	120	120	
38¾	4⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	800	7	6	6	5⅞
86	31	7	Am Car & F pf	50	32½	32¼	32¼	32¼
48⅝	31¼	3i	Am Chicle	400	33¾	33¼	34	34
88¾	44	4	Am Coal	10	44	44	44	
14½	5	..	Am Com Alcohol	800	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	6⅝
16	3	..	Am Encaustic T	100	3	3	3	3¼
33⅛	8⅜	..	Am European	300	9	8¾	9	8⅝
99½	99	6	Am Express	40	99½	99	99	
51¾	6¼	..	Am & For Pow	16600	7⅛	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
90	27	6*	Am & For Pow	200	27	23¾	23¾	
100	32⅛	7*	Am & For Pow 7	800	32	30	30	32⅞
79½	10	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1200	11¼	10½	10¾	11¼
8	1	..	Am Hide & L	400	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅞
31⅝	10½	..	Am Ice	400	11½	11¼	11¼	12¼
26	5½	..	Am International	2100	6	5⅝	5⅞	6⅛
15	2½	..	Am La Fr pf	40	2½	2½	2½	2¾
30¾	4⅛	..	Am Locomotive	800	6	5⅝	6	6½
84⅜	42¾	7	Am Loco pf	700	41¾	38¾	38¾	42¾
23¾	5	..	Am Metal	800	5¾	5	5	5¼
89½	19½	..	Am Metal 6%	10	19¾	19¾	19¾	
39⅞	1½	..	Am Nat Gas pf	60	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
57¼	25½	3i	Am News	20	25½	25½	25½	25½
64⅜	12⅜	1	Am Power & Lt	8400	14¾	12⅜	12½	13½
102	46¾	6	Am P&L 6% pf	200	47	46¾	46¾	50
85	38	5	*Am P&L pf sta	900	39	37¾	37¾	39¾
21½	5½	.60	Am Radiator	12400	6½	5⅜	5½	5½
150	112	7	Am Radiator pf	10	114	114	114	116
12⅜	1⅞	..	Am Republican	400	2	1⅝	1⅝	2
37⅜	8½	..	Am Rolling Mill	3700	10	8½	8¾	9
66	26	5	Am Safety Razor	400	26¼	26	26	26¾
42	20	5	Am Shipbuilding	150	22	22	22	
58½	18¾	1½	Am Smelt & Ref	8800	21	18¾	18⅞	19
4½	1¼	..	Am Solvents & C	900	⅜	¼	⅜	¼
1¾	1	..	Am Solvents pf	400	1¼	1	1	
31¼	5	..	Am Steel Fdries	1600	6	6¼	6	5⅞
113	70¼	7	Am Steel F pf	80	76	75	75	76½
48¼	36	2½i	Am Stores	200	37½	35½	35½	37½
60	35½	5	Am Sugar Ref	600	38½	26¾	36⅞	38¼
201¾	120	9	Am Tel & Tel	78200	125½	120	121⅜	123½
80¾	23¼	3	Am Wat WE	4800	28	26	26½	26⅞
29	22	3	Am WW&E ct	300	23½	23¼	23½	24¼
11⅞	3½	..	Am Woolen	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
40	16	..	Am Woolen pf	1200	17⅛	16¼	17	17
18	3	..	Am Writ Pap pf	100	3	3	3	
90	43¼	9⅜	Anaconda Cop	17600	10¾	9¾	10	9⅞
36	11	2.40	Anchor Cap	800	15	15	15	
19½	4	..	Andes Copper	600	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4
18	8	1	Archer Daniels	400	11½	11⅛	11¼	11½
72	20	7	Armour Del pf	400	36¾	36	36	36
4½	1	..	Armour Ill A	2700	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
2⅞	1½	..	Armour Ill B	900	⅝	½	½	½
47	6	..	Armour Ill pf	300	7	7	7	7
9	2⅜	..	Arnold Constable	1400	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10½	4	..	Artloom Corp	50	4	4	4	5
28⅝	1¼	..	Asso Apparel Ind	500	1¾	1½	1¾	1⅞
29⅜	6½	1	Asso Dry Goods	600	7¼	7	7	7
21	9¼	..	Asso Oil	50	10½	9½	9½	
203⅜	84⅛	1i	Atchison T &SF	6200	86¾	82¾	84¼	85⅛
108⅛	78	5	Atchison pf	200	79¼	78	78	78
39	6⅝	..	Atl Gulf & W I	300	13	13	13	13½
120	31	4	Atl Coast Line	800	31	35¼	30	31
23⅝	9½	1	Atl Refining	6700	10	9⅜	9⅝	10⅛
54	20	4	Atlas Powder	400	23	20	20	
99⅞	77½	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	78	78	78	
13½	4	1	Atlas Stores	1800	5¼	4	4	
29⅛	8¼	4i	Auburn Auto	45600	123	115½	119	114½
28	15½	3	Austin Nichols A	10	15½	15½	15½	
2½	⅛	..	Auto Sales	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
6⅛	2⅛	..	Aviation Corp Del	8500	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾

—B—

27⅞	4¾	..	Baldwin Loco	3600	5¼	4¾	5	5
104½	20¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	240	26	23	25	24
87⅝	16¾	4	Balt & Ohio	12500	19¾	16¾	17	18⅞
80½	25¼	4	Balt & Ohio pf	400	35	25	25¾	30
107	85	6½	Bamberger pf	10	85	85	85	87
66¾	22	3½	Bangor & Aroos	300	23	22	22	
10	1¾	..	Barker Bros	550	2½	2½	2½	2¼
14½	4½	..	Barnsdall A	6800	5	4½	5	5
81	37	4	*Beatrice Cream	800	40½	37¾	38¼	40
62	37½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	39	39	39	38
80¾	54⅞	4.81	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	55¾	55¾	55¾	56
25½	12⅝	1	Bendix Aviation	13200	16⅞	15⅜	15¾	15½
46¼	24⅜	2	Best & Co	2700	24⅝	23⅜	23⅝	24¾
70¾	20¾	2	Bethlehem Steel	26600	24	20⅛	20⅝	21⅝
123⅞	71	7	Bethlehem St pf	200	75½	71	72½	74½
79	7¾	1½	Blaw Knox	1100	17½	7	7	7¾
43	16	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	2900	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	17
3	⅜	..	Booth Fisheries	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
76½	37	3i	Borden	17200	40	37¼	37½	37⅝
30⅝	9¾	1	Borg Warner	1700	10½	9¾	10	10
22¾	8½	1½	Briggs Mfg	2200	8¾	8½	8¼	8⅝
24½	8	2	Briggs & Strat	400	9	8¾	8¼	
69⅜	31⅛	4	Brooklyn Man T	2200	35¼	32¾	32⅝	23
94¼	63	6	Brooklyn M T pf	800	68¾	68	68	65
13⅜	6½	..	Brooklyn Queens	1200	9⅜	8½	8½	7¾
129⅜	78	..	Brooklyn Un Gas	1100	79	78	78	80¼
118¾	117½	7	Brown Shoe pf	10	118	118	118	
15	2¼	..	Brunswick Balke	200	2¾	2¼	2¼	2¼
9½	1⅜	..	Bruns Terminal	600	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20⅞	4⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	2200	4⅞	4⅛	4¼	5
34⅞	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1200	6¼	5¾	5⅞	6
2⅝	2	..	Budd Mfg	1200	2¼	2	2	2¼
13	3¼	1	Budd Wheel	3300	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	3½
20	4	..	Bullard	600	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅛
15¾	3⅜	..	Bulova Watch	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	2400	11½	10⅝	10⅞	11
31	15⅜	2½	Bush Terminal	900	16½	16	16	16
113	85	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	88	88	88	85
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
60¾	12¼	..	Byers	2900	13½	12¼	12⅞	13⅛

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53	8¾	..	Calif Packing	700	9	8¾	8¾	9
1¾	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	100	½	¼	¼	
16⅜	7⅛	1	Campbell Wy&C	400	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅜	3⅛	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	3½	3½	3¼	3½
45	14	3	Canada Dry	800	15¼	14¼	14¾	14⅝
45⅜	11	1¼	Canadian Pacific	6100	13⅜	12¾	13	12⅝
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	19	19	19	
16	5	..	Capital Admin	200	5½	4¾	4¾	5
131½	33¼	..	Case Thresh	61900	40¾	36¾	37⅜	38
52½	10½	2	Caterpillar Trac	1900	12	10½	10⅜	10⅝
26	5⅜	..	Cavanagh D pf	10	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
16	3	..	Celanese Corp	300	3⅞	3½	3½	
14¾	2¾	..	Celotex Co	100	3	3	3	
37⅜	10½	..	Celotex Co pf	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	10⅝
13⅜	1⅞	..	Celotex cts	100	2	2	2	2
25¾	11¼	1½	Central Aguirre	2300	12¼	11	11½	11¾
30⅛	9⅛	1	Cerro de Pasco	1600	12¾	11¼	11¼	11⅞
27¼	21¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	
23¼	3¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
54⅛	14¼	3	Chesapeake Corp	500	19	19½	19½	18
46½	23½	2½	Ches & Ohio	19600	28¼	26	26	27
7⅞	2¾	..	Chi & Gt West	700	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
27½	8	..	Chi & Gt W pf	2200	9½	8	8	9⅛
8⅝	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P	800	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
21⅝	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	300	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞
45½	6¾	..	Chi & N'western	4000	7⅜	6½	6½	7¾
116	15	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	15¼	15	15	
15½	3⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	4	3⅛	4	3⅞
35	7⅝	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	9⅝	7⅜	9½	
65½	9⅛	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	4200	10¼	9⅛	9⅛	10
90	12	..	Chi R I & P 6%	100	13½	13½	13½	13
101	17	..	Chi R I & P 7%	100	17½	17¼	17½	
23	8	3	Childs Company	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
33¾	6¼	..	Chrysler	23900	13	12¼	12¾	13
25¾	11¾	1	City Ice & Fuel	200	28	27¾	28	28¼
37⅜	26	3.60i	City Ice & F pf	10	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	69
70	66½	6½	City Stores	400	⅜	½	⅜	
4⅜	½	..	Clark Equipment	200	10	10	10	10
22⅞	10	1	Clett Peabody	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
170	97½	7½	Coca Cola	2700	110½	107	107	107½
53½	48½	3	Coca Cola A	1400	49	48½	48½	
50½	26⅞	2½	Colgate-Palm P	500	27	26⅞	27	27
104½	83½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	85½	84	84	86
17½	7⅜	..	Collins & Aikman	300	8	8	8	8
95	71	7	Collins & A pf	1400	75	73½	73½	
10½	7½	..	Colonial2Bea Oil	800	10	10	10	10
32¼	7½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
45⅝	14⅛	1½	Columbia Gas	23400	16¼	14¼	14⅜	15⅝
109½	76	6	Columbia G of A	400	80	77¼	80	77
41⅛	32¾	4	Columbian Carb	1800	35¼	32	32	33¼
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	1600	9¾	9½	9¾	9⅝
92	55	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	56	55	55	58¼
38	20	3	Comm Cred A	400	21½	21¼	21½	21⅜
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	17⅛	16½	16½	16½
106	99	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	100	97½	97	97	
90	66	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	67	66¼	66¼	
21½	7¼	1	Comm Solvents	13200	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8
12	3⅝	.30	Comwlth & So	31500	3⅞	3⅜	3½	3¾
1003⅛	66	6	Commlth & S pf	1900	50	46	46	50
34¼	10½	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	10½	10½	10½	
14¾	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	5800	9	8⅞	9	9
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	2400	4¼	3¾	4	4⅛
18⅞	7¾	2	Consol Film I pf	1200	9½	8¾	8¾	9½
105⅜	60½	4	Consol Gas	32700	64½	60½	61⅝	62⅜
109	93	5	Consol Gas pf	600	94½	93¼	94½	94½
15⅞	9½	1	Consol Laundries	100	10	10	10	10¾
42½	10	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	12½	10	12½	12
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3	¼	..	Container B	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
30	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	1000	6	5¼	5¾	5⅝
3⅜	⅜	..	Cont Baking B	1300	¾	¾	¾	¾
77½	40	8	*Cont Baking pf	100	41¾	41⅝	41⅝	45
62¾	31½	2½	Cont Can	2700	33	32	32½	32½
16⅞	4	..	Cont Dia Fibre	500	4½	4	4	4
15⅞	18¾	2.40	Cont Insurance	3300	20	18⅝	20	19
4½	1⅝	..	Cont Motors	600	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
12	5	..	Cont Oil	11500	6	5⅝	5⅞	6⅛
12	⅝	..	Cont Shares	1200	¾	⅝	⅝	⅝
86⅜	36¼	3	Corn Products	6000	41	37¾	38⅝	39½
152½	126	7	Corn Prod pf	90	127	126¼	126¼	127
18	3½	..	Coty	1900	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	3½
8¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
38¼	15¼	2.40	Crown Cork & S	200	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15¾

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6	2	..	Crown Zellerbach	500	2	2	2	
63	22	..	Crucible Steel	300	24½	22¼	22¾	23¼
105	45	7	Crucible Steel pf	10	46¼	46¼	46¼	55
5	⅞	..	Cuba Co	600	⅞	⅞	1	⅞
44	20	6	Cuban Dr Ry pf	20	22	20	20	
5⅞	1¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	600	1½	1¼	1½	1¾
3⅝	⅞	..	Cuban Am S pf	70	10	9½	10	
2⅝	¾	..	Cuban Cane Pr	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
48⅞	29	4	Cudahy Packing	100	33	32	32	32½
118⅜	82	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	82	80¼	80¼	
8½	1½	..	Curtis-Wright	3800	1½	1¼	1½	1¼
1⅞	1⅛	..	Curtis-Wright A	100	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
107	70	8	Cushman 8%	10	74	74	74	
41	7¼	..	Cutler Hammer	400	8	7¼	7¾	7¾

—D—

23	3½	..	Davison Chem	1100	3⅞	3½	3⅝	3¾
157¼	70	9	Del & Hudson	700	71½	70¼	71½	71
102	19⅝	2	Del Lack & W	100	20½	20½	20½	22
145¾	31½	..	Denver R G pf	200	35½	31¾	31¾	
195	111¾	3	Detroit Edison	400	115	111¾	112	115
109	100	7	Devoe & Rey 1pf	10	102	102	02	
23	12⅛	1	Diamond Match	2200	14¼	13¾	13⅞	14
28½	22¼	1½	Diamond M pf	1500	24¼	23½	23½	24¾
13½	6¾	1	Dome Mines	1600	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7⅞
24	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	2100	15	14⅜	14⅞	15
21¼	9⅞	1½	Douglas A	400	10	9⅝	9⅞	10
107	51¾	4	Du Pont de Nem	29200	54¾	51⅞	52¼	52¼
124¼	98	6	Du Pont pref	200	99	98	98	100
14⅜	10	1	Duplan Silk	100	10	10	10	10
13¼	3	..	Eastern Roll Mill	700	3¼	3	3¼	
165¾	81¼	5i	Eastman Kodak	5400	85¼	81¼	81½	83
135	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	50	121½	120	120	
21⅞	7	1	Eaton Ax &Spg	1500	7¼	7	7	7
11⅞	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	500	3¼	3

STEEL TRADE MOVING AT A SLOW PACE

Prices Reach New Lows, Scrap Now Cheapest in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Several "lows" have developed in the steel industry during the last week which have made the general aspect discouraging, though it must be said in defense of conditions that things invariably look their worst at this time of the year.

Not only did United States Steel common reach a new bottom level for the last several years, but the operating rate has fallen to 26 per cent of capacity, the slowest pace of the year.

Iron and steel scrap prices have dipped a bit further to the cheapest prices on record.

Sales of fabricated structural steel for the country as a whole last week were under 10,000 tons, the least so far this year, while structural sales in the New York district for November, as reported by the Structural Steel Board of Trade, were 6500 tons, the smallest for a month since this body has been compiling figures.

Unfilled Orders Decline

Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation declined more than 185,000 tons during November, following declines of about 25,000 tons each during September and October. Orders on books of the leading maker are now the least since near the end of 1910.

During the last nine years there have been gains in orders during November on six occasions. Records for Decembers during this period have been even better, all having shown increases.

These gains so near the end of the year are usually due to a falling off in shipments as consumers wish to keep stocks on hand at a low ebb for inventory-taking, being inclined to postpone deliveries until the coming year. This therefore tends to cause an accumulation of orders on the books of the leading maker.

Steel Rail Purchasing Low

The unfilled tonnage record for last month is probably due to the lack of steel rail purchasing as much as any one factor, inasmuch as November is normally the most active rail-buying month of the year. Rail purchases so far this year have been only one-tenth of normal.

Another factor in bringing down the volume of orders has been the pronounced drop in fabricated structural steel business. This had been the one active line of steel demand month in and month out following the 1929 stock market collapse. However, a marked slump in this class of business was first felt in October and displayed its full force in November.

Most of the work now coming up involving the use of structural steel is in the Middle West. Prominent members of the American Institute of Steel Construction, the trade associations of the structural steel industry, have proposed seriously a plan which resembles the steel cartels of Europe.

The proposals are to find out the capacity of each fabricator and ration contracts among them in proportion to their capacities, those obtaining more than their quotas to pay certain penalties, which would compensate in some measure those who had failed to book their quotas. The proponents of the plan have gone so far as to try to interest official Washington in the scheme.

Motor Trade Expected

The steel trade is counting strongly on the automobile makers for their business over coming weeks, though are disappointed at the volume of orders received so far this month.

It is reported that the production schedule of the Ford Motor Company for December is 20,000 cars and trucks while the schedule for January is 100,000 units. It can be seen readily that if other motorcar makers step up production next month in a manner even approximating the Ford increase, a heavy consumption of steel will be involved.

Steel makers are apparently rallying to the support of prices, now that they have shown some weakness. Makers of wire products have marked up quotations $1 to $3 a ton, and quantity differentials have been revised in order to make better equalities in the distribution of them.

It is believed that makers of bars, plates and shapes will reaffirm official prices for fourth quarter to apply to first quarter, thereby disregarding concessions made here and there within recent weeks.

Pig iron demand in the East is extremely light, though some consumers are sounding out some large tonnages for shipment during the first quarter of next year.

Prices of the nonferrous metals have undergone little change during the last week. Tin, however, dipped to 20½c a pound when sterling exchange weakened, which is a new low for the century, comparing with 19⅞c reached in 1899. Zinc improved $1 a ton, selling at the close of the week at 3.17½c a pound, East St. Louis. Copper and lead have remained steady. Silver has fluctuated over a moderate range and without any decided trend.

Copper Industry Revises Plans

The copper industry is still occupied with plans for remedying the very bad situation in which total refined and blister stocks of North and South America are 700,000 tons, the largest in history.

It is said that the world producers have agreed on the measure of curtailment of production which is necessary and that they are now concentrating on revised plans for marketing their sales abroad.

Export sales have been low, averaging 200 to 300 tons daily on most days though on Wednesday sales had been swelled to 1100 tons. Prices are unchanged at 6½c from custom smelters 6¾c from primary or mine producers and 7c for export shipment.

Lead has probably been brisker than other metals, though there has been by no means a purchasing movement. Prices have been unchanged at 3.85 a pound, New York, and 3.65c, East St. Louis.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	31⅛	30
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	35	34
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	35¼	34
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	87	87
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	40	37
Amer Inter 5½s '94	71	71
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	49	48
Amer Smelting 5s '47	7	4½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	88	87
Amer T&T 4s '36	103½	102½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	98	98
Amer T&T 5s '65	106	105⅝
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101¼	101
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	98½	97
Amer T&T 5s '65	98⅝	97
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	102	100
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	72	72
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	13	13
Armour & Co 4½s '39	73	73
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	63¾	62½
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	75	75
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	79	78¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	85½	84⅞
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	89½	89
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	77½	77¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	93	93
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	81½	80½
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	61	59½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	66	64¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	40½	40
Balt & O 5s ct Swn div '50	53¼	52
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	65	65
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	85	84½
Belding Hem 6s '36	60	60
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	87½	87½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103½	103⅛
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103	102
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	99½	99⅛
Boston & Maine 5s '55	94½	94½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	66⅞	65
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	66¾	65⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100¼	100
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41	89¼	87¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	55	55
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	89¼	89¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	101	101
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	73	71
Can Nat Ry 4½s '58	72	71
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	72	72
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	72	70
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	78	78
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	79	79
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	78⅝	78½
Can North deb 6½s '46	92¾	92
Can North deb 7s '40	91	90
Can Pacific deb 4s	60¾	60¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	69	69
Can Pacific 5s '44	84	84
Cen Il El & Gas 1st 5s '51	70	68
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	79½	79
Cen Pacific 5s '60	78	78
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	98	95
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	80	80
Ches Corp 5s '47	67	65
Ches & O 4½s '92	85½	85
Ches & O con 5s '39	103	103
Ches & O 4½s B	75	75
Ches & A RA 1st 4s '89	75¼	73
C O Cario	80	80
Chicago B & QQ 4½s '77	84	84
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	95½	95
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	13¼	13¼
Chicago G L&Coke 1st 5s '37	101	101
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	40½	39½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	58¾	56⅝
Chicago M&StP 4¾s	62	60
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	57	57
Chicago M StP&Pac 4½s rcts E '89	58	58
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	6¾	6¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	27	25¾
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	55	55
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	35	34
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	25½	24
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	65	65
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	65¼	65¼
Chicago Railway 5s '27	49½	49½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	45½	44
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	38	38
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	106⅜	106
Childs Co 5s '43	59	58
Chile Copper 5s '47	55	54
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	87½	86½
Cin Ind StL & Chi RR 4s	89	89
Cin Un T 5s ret wi	97	96½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	95½	95
Colonial Oil 5s '38	30½	30
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	81	80
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	57	57
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	77¾	77¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	76½	72
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	89	89
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	87	87
Com Credit Co 6s '34	91½	91½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	87½	87
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105¾	105¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	24	24
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	100½	100½
Con Gas 4½s '51	93¼	93¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102¾	102½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	102¾	101¼
Container Corp 5s ct '43	20	20
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	36	36
Cuba Ner Ry 5½s '42	2	2
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	21	19
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	36¼	36¼
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	33	33
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	2½	2½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	101¼	100¾
Den & Rio G cons 4s '36	77⅝	77
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	59½	59
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	59	59
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	19	19
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	91¾	90½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101½	101½
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	101	100
Dodge Bros 6½s '40	02	00
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	79¾	78
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	96½	96½
E Jersey 6s	6	6
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	80	80
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	55½	55
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	35	30⅝
Erie RR ref 5s '67	35	35
Erie RR gen lien	30¾	29½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	42½	42
Fla East Coast 5s '74	31	29
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	5¼	5
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100	92
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	83	82¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	62½	61½
Gen Theatres Equip 6s '40	3¾	3½
Goodrich 6s '45	37	35
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	59	56
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	70¼	69
Grand Tr Rr Can 6s '36	27	26¾
Grand Tr Rr Can 7s '40	86½	85
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	90¾	90
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	57½	57⅜
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	58⅝	58⅜
Great Northern 7s '36 A	72	72
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	85	84
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	39	39
Hudson Coal 5s '62	30	29
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	37¼	37¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	54½	53
Humble Oil 5s '37	75⅛	738⅛
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100	99
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100	100
Ill Central 4¾s '66	100⅝	100
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	26	22½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	27	27
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	97	97
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	80	80
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	47¾	45
Inter Match Corp 5s ct rcts '41	49¾	48
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	46	45
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	46½	46
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	46½	45
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	30	28
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	62	60½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	68	67
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	12½	12½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	45	44
Int Paper 6s '55	52	52
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	35½	35
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	40	40
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	42¼	41
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	48	43
Kan City Pt&Mem 4s '36	44½	43
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	45	45
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	95½	95
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	50	50
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	83¼	83
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	83	83
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	94	82
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	92	92
L'Autaro 6s '54	71	70
Lehigh Val (Pa)) con 4s 2003	8	7
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	46	46
Loew's Inc 6s '41	94	94
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	80½	80
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '53	40	40
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	97	97
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	35½	34
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	86¾	85
Metro Edison 4½s '68	79½	79½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	88½	88½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5½s '61	95½	94
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	84¾	84¼
Mo Pacific 5s A '75	37½	37
Mo Pacific gen 4s	27	25
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	45	42½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	44	44
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	45	45
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	46	44
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	29¾	29
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	98	98
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	44½	44
Nat Steel 5s	87¾	86½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	70¼	68¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	97	97
N O T & M 5s B '54	70¼	70
N O T & M 5½s '54	30	30
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	30	30
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	70½	69½
NYC&HR 4½s 'N	85½	84
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	59	58¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	58¼	58
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	63½	63
NY L SL con 3½s '98	74	74
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	65½	65½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	21	20¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	25¾	25½
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	20¾	20½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	88	88
NY Edison 5s '44	39	38½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	104⅜	103½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	108	108
NYNH&H 4½s '67	104	104
NYNH&H clt 6s '40	61¼	60
NYNH&H cv 6s '48	81	80½
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	83½	82½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	39¾	39¾
NY Railway inc 6s '35	41	40
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	1¾	1¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	3½	3½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99¾	99¾
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	99½	99½
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	77	77
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	46	46
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	98	98
Niag Share 5½s '50	71	70¾
Norf & W con 4s '96	88	87⅝
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	20	20
North Am Co 5s '61	80	76
Nor Am Ed 5s C '59	78⅞	76½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	80	80
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	96	96
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	55	55
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	72¾	71¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	98¼	97¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	103	103
Otis Steel 6s '41	80	80
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	97	96
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101	101
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	100½	100½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	15	15
Paramount Public 5½s '50	40	40
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	16¼	16½
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	58	57¾
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	84¼	83
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	89½	89½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	61	60
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	67¼	67¼
Penn Railroad 5s '64	71	71
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	70	70
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	85	85
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	98	97½
Pere Marquette 4s '56	99	99
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	34	34
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	53¾	53¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	87½	87½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	86¼	86¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	54½	54½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	31½	30½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	58	57
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	26	24
Pub Svc E&G 4s	72	72
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	86¼	85½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	96⅝	96⅛
Purity Baking 5s '48	97½	97
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	69	69
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	36½	35
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	14¾	14
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	26	25
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	16⅝	16½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	27½	25¾
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	35	30½
Seabd AL rfg ct	4	4
Seabd AL 6s	4½	4½
Seabd AL 6s ct	3¼	3¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35 ct	3½	3¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	17	17½
Shell Union 5s '47	95½	95½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	59½	58
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	75¼	75
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	80	80
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97¾	97¾
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	95½	95½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	95½	95½
Smith A O 6½s '33	52½	100½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100½	100½
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	84½	84½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	61½	59¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	59	58½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	59	58½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	74¼	74¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	35	34
Southern Ry gen 4½s '56	48	45
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	100½	54⅞
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100¾	100
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100¾	100
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	92	91¼
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	30	30
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	55	55
Texas Corp 5s '44	97½	97
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	76	75¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	60	60
Third Ave 5s '37	41	41
Third Ave adj 5s '60	90	90
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	28	27½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101	100½
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	75	75
Union Pacific 1st 6s '47	88¾	88¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	66⅝	60
Union Pacific 4s reg	73	73
Un Rubber Co 5s '47	35	35
US Pipe & Fdry 5s	98	98
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	88⅛	88⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	44	40½
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	66½	65
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	33	32½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	103¼	103
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	30	28½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	30	28½
Warren Bros 6s '41	46¼	46
Washington Ter 4s	89	89
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100	100
West Shore 4s 2361	65	64
Western Electric 5s '44	100	99¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	43	43
Western Union 5s '51	66	66
Western Union 6½s '36	82	82
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	55½	55½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	70¼	70¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	20¾	20¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	84	83½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	29¾	29⅜
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	63¼	63¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Dec14	Last Dec12
3½s '47	98.4	98.2		98.7
1st 4¼s '47	100.2	100.1	100.2	100.4
4th 4¼s '38	100.15	100.12		100.14
US 3s '55	88.16	88.4	88.8	88.16
US 3½s '49	90.8	90.	90.	90.8
US 3¾s '47	94.10	94.3	94.3	94.16
US 4s '54	99.24	99.16	99.24	99.21
US 4¼s '52	101.26	101.14	101.26	101.14

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53		
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	32	31¾
Antioquia 7s A '45	14½	14½
Antioquia 7s B '45	16½	16½
Antioquia 7s C '45	16¼	16⅛
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	18	16
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	25	25
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	50⅝	50⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	50	50
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	50½	50
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	50½	50
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	50	50
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	50	50
Australia 4½s '56	50	50
Australia 5s '55	44	44
Australia 5s '57	47¾	46¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	47½	46
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	40	38½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	84	83
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	75¾	74½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	87	86
Belgium (King) 7s '56	88	87
Berlin (City) 6s '58	20¼	20¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	29⅞	28
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	24¼	24
Berlin Elec 6s '55	22½	22½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	25	25
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	6½	6½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	7	6½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	10½	10
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100¾	100⅝
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	16½	16½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17	16½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18	17½
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	16	16
Brazil (US) 8s '41	21¼	21
Bremen 7s '35	28⅜	28⅜
Brisbane 5s '58	32	32
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	26	26
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	30	26⅜
Bulgaria 7s '67	26½	26½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	68¼	68
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	87¼	86
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	19½	19½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	11½	10⅝
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	27¼	26¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	12	11
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	13⅝	13
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	11	10⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	13	13
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	13	13
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	20	18
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	12½	12½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	20	20
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	22¼	20½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	21¼	21
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	40	20½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	40	39½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	75½	75½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	40¾	40
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	17¼	17½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	53¼	52½
Denmark (King) 6s '42 ctf	59¾	59⅜
Duke Price Power 6s '66	70	70
Dutch El 6s '47	75	75
Dutch El sf '62	78	78
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	79	77¾
Fiat 7s '46 war	1	1
Finland 5½s '58	75¾	75¾
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	40¾	40¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	97½	97½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	111⅝	111⅜
German 7s '49	112	111¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	51⅛	50½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	31	30½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	30½	30⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	30¾	30¼
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	35¼	35⅛
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	25	24⅞
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	31½	31
German Gov Int 5½s '65	32	31½
Greek 7s '64	38¾	37½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '53	44	44
Hamburg 6s '46	69	69
Hansa 6s '39 ww	26	26
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	20¾	20⅛
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	30	30
Hungary Mun 7s '46	31	31
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	18	18
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	19	19
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	84	84
Italy (King) 7s '51	74½	74
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	84¾	84
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	70½	70
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	83	80½
Kanstadt 6s '43	30	30
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	30¾	30½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	49½	48
Lyons (City) 6s '34	58	58
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100⅝	100⅝
Medellin 6½s '54	100⅞	100¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	30	30
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	60	60
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	13	13
New South Wales 5s '57	101⅛	101⅛
New South Wales 5s '58	44½	44
Nord Rys 6½s '50 ctf	44½	44½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	98	94
Norway (King) 5s '63	38⅛	26
Nuremberg 6s '62	60¼	60
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	18⅝	18⅝
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	56⅝	56⅛
Oslo (City) 6s '55	58½	58½
Panama (Rep) 5s '53	69¼	69⅛
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	58	58
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	93¾	93½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	27⅛	27
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	18½	18½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	77¾	77¾
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	47⅛	47
Porto Alc (City) 8s '61	14½	14
Prague (City) 7½s '52	96	95
Prussia 6½s '51	23	22½
Prussia 6s '52	22	21
Queensland (State) 7s '41	61	61
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	30¾	30¾
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	53	53
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	31	31
Rhinelbe 7s '46	29¼	29
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	16	16
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	10	10
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	13	13
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	65½	64¼
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	70	70
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	52	50
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	50	50
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	35	35
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	20½	19½
Saxon State 7s '45	23½	23⅛
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	25½	25
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	105½	105⅛
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	34½	34
Siemens 6½s '51	47⅝	43
Silesia Bk 6s '47	40½	40½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	17¼	17⅛
Solsons (City) 6s '36	38	38
Swiss Government 5½s '46	102¾	100
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	102¾	102⅛
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	59½	59½
Toho Elec Pow 6s '52	91½	89
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	68⅛	68½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	59¾	57½
Tyrol 7s '52	49	48
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	40	40
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	72	72
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	90¼	89½
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	20½	18½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	21⅝	21⅝
Vienna 6s '52	27½	27½
Westphalia El 6s '53	30⅜

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED in sales or purchasing; good references; might make a small investment. K-28, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

STORES TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Boro Hall Section—The focal point of all Greater New York City subways; ideal location for distributors; rents very reasonable. N. E. DAHLMAN, Realtor, 80 Myrtle Ave. Triangle 5-0990.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANIMALS

FOX Terrier Wire Puppies; sire winners at New York; reserved winners at Boston show; Sire of Sire International Champion. AL HENRY, 99 Gainsboro St., Boston. Cir. 6927.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 127 Hancock St., near Nostrand Ave.—Parlor floor in private house; consists of living room, bedroom, kitchen, private bath, telephone, piano, $70 month. Lafayette 3-1419.

NEW YORK CITY—Hotel apartment with complete service. Due to leaving town for 3 months or more, will lease our 3-room apartment and bath furnished; complete equipment for getting own meals if desired; located in Madison Square Park section; very convenient to shopping and theatre districts; references exchanged. Box K-79, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY
190TH, 75 WEST
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE
2-3-4-5-6 ROOMS
One block from newly erected
Christian Science church

N. Y. C., 17 W. 95th—Large one room apartments, baths, kitchenettes, electric grates, improvements; $48 including gas. Riverside 9-3851.

APARTMENTS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Wadsworth Chambers, 83 Brattle St.—1-2-3-room apartments. Call Mr. CAMERON, University 6760, or apply to janitor.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

AN INTELLIGENT mother offers cultivated home in near-by suburb to normal girls between 10 and 15. Direct inquiries to Box M-61, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 198 Broadway, New York City. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY, Cortlandt 7-2363.

FURRIERS

FURS repaired, relined, renovated like new at lowest prices; expert workmanship; we call and deliver. CANTOR BROS. 165 Tremont St., Boston. Lib. 2724.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS-TUTOR, experienced, Westchester suburb, take care of backward child 13 years old; state experience and salary. Write Box L-37, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PRIVATE HOME for rest and study; loving care; moderate rate. 204 Greenwood Ave., Jenkintown, Pa. Telephone Ogontz 3831.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE—Fine large Paisley Shawl $20; small one $10; also chair, mirror. Tel. Buckminster 2-9803, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HITLER ISSUES VERBAL ATTACK AGAINST FRANCE

Radio Speech to America, Barred by Germany, Given to Press

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Dec. 14—Herr Adolf Hitler, head of the National Socialist movement, the German counterpart of Fascism, tried to deliver a talk to the American people with the aid of the Columbia Broadcasting Company of the United States Friday.

He was prevented by the German Government from doing so, as it did not wish him to interfere with its foreign political discussions.

Thereupon Herr Hitler handed the manuscripts of his speech to the press, primarily to American correspondents, this noon. Thus the mystery of his sudden return to Berlin has been explained.

Herr Hitler does not mention the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, or the emergency wage and price decree in a single word of his speech, but his address contains a violent attack on France.

The Nazi leader, forecasting that his party is bound to come into power legally, describes "French militarism and Russian Bolshevism as the greatest menace to the peaceful development of mankind today."

"What crimes shall we be held responsible for to justify our being branded as a second-class nation subject again—perhaps tomorrow—to the brutality of French colonial troops in the Rhineland?" he asks.

If the world permits such degradation of Germany, he continues, then it should not be surprised to see Bolshevism striding through Germany.

The Treaty of Versailles, he maintains, produced 6,000,000 Communists in Germany. He also asserts that the youth of the German nation is in his ranks.

The Government refuses to reply to Herr Hitler's statements and it is declared by Wilhelmstrasse that he must bear the responsibility for any foreign political consequences of his words.

The Democratic press, which is opposed to the Fascists, charges Herr Hitler with trying to play on the natural feeling against Bolshevism inherent in the American people.

One of these papers speaks of the affinity of many Communist and Fascist ideas. Finally, Social Democratic circles, in replying to Herr Hitler's assertion that the youth of the nation is with him, state that youth groups of the labor unions and of the Social Democratic Party number 800,000 registered boys and girls, and that 200,000 boys and girls are in the Republican organization or follow the Communists, while Herr Hitler's party as a whole numbers only 700,000 registered members.

HALIFAX LIQUOR CASES MOUNT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S.—November arrests in Halifax for offenses under the liquor control act increased more than 30 per cent over last year, when the act was in force only in November. During November this year 67 men and seven women were arrested for various offenses under the law.

Local Classified

HOUSES TO LET

UNFURNISHED 8-room modern house, $55 monthly; near entrance George Washington Bridge. HERZINO, 141 Chestnut St. Leonia, N. J.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WANTED—Alert and active local representatives to sell lithographed and engraved stationery, sales promotion material and a new reproduction process to the larger business and manufacturing concerns; 10% commission allowed, supported by direct mail; reply giving experience, age and references. Box S-75, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive, warm, sunny room next to bath; every convenience with kitchen privileges; business woman or for study; references; private family; $5. Asp. 4387. 24 Strathmore Road.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms in warm house; home atmosphere; convenient to cars. Regent 6024. MISS CANFIELD.

HOLLIS, L. I., N. Y., 88-54 204th St.—A large, comfortably furnished room with friendly, homelike surroundings in private home, with privileges. Call evenings, Vigilant 4-10435.

NEW YORK CITY, 2345 Broadway (86th St.)—Sunny room, suitable 1 or 2; also small; pleasant; private lavatory; homelike. Sander's Apartment.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 114th St.—Comfortable, homelike room; excellent transportation; top floor; all night elevator service; $7. OUTMAN.

N. Y. C., 515 W. 110th (12 D)—Private apartment offers beautiful sunny front room, connecting bath, for 2; exceptional; 12th floor.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN for commercial photography and illustrations; commission or salary and commission, if have following. Write Box L-39, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES—Be independent, sell hosiery, underwear to friends, co-workers; spare time; good commissions; no investment; others succeed, why not you? Visit or write STRAUSS MILLS, 2852 Broadway (111th), New York City.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street. Boston. Com. 4527.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, colored, now employed but work expires on Dec. 15th, wishes position. Un 4-1181 (New York City).

HOTEL man, aged 40, diversified experience front and back house; locate anywhere. H. G. D., 291 Larch Avenue, Bogota, N. J.

YOUNG MAN (23), 3 years university, desires to serve in any capacity. W-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT companion, experienced, strong; country preferred; will travel. Write Box L-38, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

LADY offers cheerful, loving care for short periods, daily or part time. MRS. FROST, 88 Cumberland St., Dial 8910, Bangor, Me.

SOLOISTS

BARITONE available for city or suburban church position. HAROLD KRAMER DON, 4514 North 13th Street, Philadelphia. Phone Michigan 3733.

STORE SPACE

NEW YORK CITY—Space in an exclusive French gown shop for rent to first-class milliner. Write Box W-48, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 7032, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained afternoons except Saturdays and holidays.

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Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862

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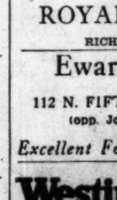

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LONDON

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DAILY FEATURES

The Heart in Business

Los Angeles

A BOY'S teacher found that the child did not attend Sunday school because he had no shoes and his other clothing was shabby. She telephoned the clothier of whom she had bought many suits for her twins.

"Mr. A——," she said, "I know a small boy who cannot go to Sunday School and who soon will not be able to go to day school unless he is supplied with a decent amount of clothing. I have $10 to spend for him. If I send him down to you, do you think you could hunt out a bargain for him?"

"How old is he?" asked the merchant. "Ten years? Oh, yes; we can try, anyway."

When the lad arrived, Mr. A—— took him in charge. The "customer" was consulted about the color and fit of each garment and given the choice of two. He could hardly believe his eyes. Such a red-dotted shirt; such pockets; such a dazzling tie!

"Now," said the man, when the boy was suitably outfitted and given a securely tied suit box to carry, "go and ask your teacher if she thinks you are comfortably provided for."

Breathless with tugging his box, he rang her bell. His excited fingers had to be aided to untie the box. Joyfully he recited a list of garments as he struggled to get the cover off: "School shoes and socks," he began; "shirts and underwear; dungarees; a cap and a sweater. Oh, boy!" Great was the rejoicing! Then he went home to enjoy it all over again with his mother.

Presently the teacher called Mr. A—— to thank him and to promise the immediate mailing of her check.

"Did you not say that the family needed other things as well?" asked Mr. S——.

"Yes," she replied.

"Then spend your check on the boy's mother," he advised.

Golf-O-Grams

No. 23
(Published Nov. 30, 1931)
Winner: E. R. GOPHILE

Hole	Letters	Par	Words	Strokes
1.	AAABCDEEINR	4	Abecedarian	1
2.	ACCDGOOTW	3	Cat Dog Cow	3
3.	XXAOBFWOAXX	4	Ax Box Fox Wax	4
4.	YBREABIECFI	4	Beneficiary	1
5.	NININIMPRKKK	3	Mink Pink Rink	3
6.	IRAFOCLRMAC	3	Calcariform	1
7.	AELPPTUZZYR	2	Puzzle Party	2
8.	RRAOCTNIOM	3	Monitor Car	2
9.	ARURYKETTSO	2	Roast Turkey	2
		28		19

In Lighter Vein

For Mother

"What did you give baby for his first present?"

"We opened his money box and bought the little darling a lovely electric iron."—*Good Hardware.*

Passing the Buck

She (pensively): "Three months ago I was wild about Jack. Now I don't fancy him at all. Strange how changeable men are."—*Boston Transcript.*

With the Others

Husband: "That new maid who came this morning seems to have plenty of go."

Wife: "Plenty of go? Why, she's gone!"—*Children's Magazine.*

For All Time

"How did you cure your wife of her antique craze?"

"Oh, I just gave her a 1907 model car for her anniversary."—*Pearson's.*

No Bait

"I see where lots of firms are cutting down their advertising."

"Yeah, doing it in times like these is on a par with taking the worm off the hook and fishing with a safety pin!"—*Pathfinder.*

At the Local Boarding House

"Why does your daughter sing in the dining room?"

"It's the only way to get the guests to leave the table."—*Pathfinder.*

Passing Show

Alf: "Wot's wrong with Bill? 'E's working 'ard this morning."

George: "Yes, 'e thinks those surveyors are taking moving pictures."

A Quotation for Today

THE darkest shadows of life are those which a man himself makes when he stands in his own light.

—LORD AVEBURY.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This afternoon I ran up the street to meet the Boss as usual—
And I was feeling a little puzzled about it until I noticed he was carrying a big package behind his back—
But when I got to him he didn't reach down and give me a lot of friendly pats the way he usually does—
And he went very quietly into the basement and hid it behind a lot of big boxes—
Now what do you know about that?

All Nature

Christmas Fern
(Polystichum acrostichoides)

Where: Common to rocky woods, especially to hillsides.

Distinguishing features. An evergreen fern, leathery in texture; fronds from 8 to 20 inches in length; pinnæ with bristly edges, the basal part shaped like a miniature Christmas tree; fruit dots appear in two lengthwise rows near the mid-veins of the upper pinnæ, spreading as they mature until they cover the entire lower surface.

One of the more common and easily identified of evergreen ferns is the Christmas fern. It grows in close association with the leather woodfern and other evergreen varieties, its stout and creeping rootstock ending in the erect crown which gives rise to the fronds (botanical term for the single stems and their numerous leaf-like appendages, each of which is called a pinna, plural pinnæ).

The upper pinnæ have on their lower surfaces fruit dots, which in a way correspond to the seeds of higher plants. They give rise through a complex life cycle to a minute plant which does not resemble its parent at all, yet is able, by vegetative budding, to develop in the next generation into the recognizable Christmas fern.

The fruit dots or spore-cases are the most important means of identifying the different kinds of ferns. In most ferns they are found on the lower surfaces of pinnæ, and the fronds which bear these bodies are known as fertile fronds, while those without them are sterile fronds.

Moist, shady nooks in the home garden are best for transplanted Christmas ferns. They like a rich soil and will do best if transplanted in the spring with a generous ball of earth from their original habitat. They add greatly to the beauty of window and porch boxes or to shady rock gardens.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Pleiades, Orion, Mazzaroth, Arcturus (S. R.)—The first—applied to a loose cluster of stars in the constellation of Taurus—is pronounced *Plē'-ya-dez;* each *e* as in key, *a* as in *sofa.*

The second—the name of a large and bright constellation—is accented on the second syllable, *O-rī'-on,* first *o* as in obey, *i* as in ice, second *o* as in connect.

Mazzaroth — designating the 12 signs of the zodiac—is pronounced *Maz'-a-roth;* first *a* as in mat, second as in *sofa,* o as in rod (not as *au* in *haul*).

Arcturus—the name of a fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation of Boötes—is sounded *Ark-tu'-rus; a* as in arm, first *u* as in *use* (not oo), second *u* as in circus.

Beer-sheba (M. T.) — Literally, "well of the oath" (so named by Abraham after effecting a friendly pact with Abimelech); preferably accented equally on the first and third syllables, *Be'-er-she'-ba;* first and third *e*'s as in key, second as in maker, *a* as in *sofa.*

Horeb — Literally "desolate"; applied generally to the Sinaitic mountains; pronounced *Ho'-reb;* o long as in hold (not as in horse), *e* as in get.

Did You Know That—

A Topeka (Kan.) automobile washing plant gives rain checks entitling the car owner to a new wash job if rain falls within 24 hours after the automobile is turned back to him?

The United States Department of Agriculture's experimental farm at Arlington, Va., has the largest collection of soy beans in the world, comprising more than 2000 varieties?

Brevities

Judge: No American railway official can understand why Japan is willing to fight to get hold of a railroad.

Detroit News: Ten years hence, when you say "A dollar went farther in those days," you'll mean these days. Buy now.

GOLF-O-GRAMS

Hole	Letters	Par	Words	Strokes
1	AEIOCMNPRT	3		
2	WLOENTKSU	3		
3	EKILOUYFI	3		
4	AAEDHORRYS	3		
5	TSDUESIRDOW	2		
6	DDNNERTASU	2		
7	DLSIUOHTHS	2		
8	YYESRBAEEV	3		
9	ETNEOLHEP	3		

No. 25 24 Score ___

RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated spaces. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winners name two weeks from today.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

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EDITORIALS

Conscripting—for Peace

THE world's common need at this holiday season draws hearts together and prompts the offering of a Christmas gift universal in scope which somehow shall bring warmth and consolation to discouraged men and women, to nations baffled by unemployment and economic distress. But is it within the power of the individual citizen to offer such a gift? Is there any burden he may help lift from the world's shoulders, any standard of hope he can raise?

Yes, there is a project afoot which has as its aim the freeing of the human race from one of its cruelest and most intolerable burdens. It is an undertaking which calls for eager interest and earnest endeavor. It is world-wide in scope, and all who officially or unofficially are preparing for it are, through their labor and enthusiasm, proffering to the world a gift of inestimable value. This undertaking is the Disarmament Conference scheduled for February 2, around which so much hope and expectation center.

Viscount Cecil, writing, in a recent Spectator, of the race for armaments which during the last 60 years has engulfed the leading nations of the world, describes this competition in arresting words. The process moves, he says, on "the assumption that, whenever a device for the speedy or wholesale destruction of human life is discovered by science, that device must be adopted by every state; and that the adoption of any such device by one power must necessarily be followed by the other powers—unless they can go one better."

It is this inhuman and malign conception and development which the forthcoming Disarmament Conference seeks to halt and correct, for it is clear that unless mankind is to destroy itself by means of its own inventions, it must find the moral and spiritual courage to control this monstrous brood of destructive armaments. It must conscript individuals and nations for peace as successfully as it has formerly conscripted them for war.

It has been said that peace propaganda lacks the picturesque appeal, the waving of flags and the blare of trumpets, the emotional excitement which belongs to war. Nevertheless, the Women's International League has found it possible in connection with the coming conference to arouse an enthusiasm on the five continents of the world which is obtaining the signatures of millions of persons to a tremendous petition for disarmament.

So the appeal of peace goes deeper than mere surface emotions, and is for that reason the more pervasive and enduring. The many who have signed this disarmament declaration have given some indication that they are willing to be conscripted for peace—to make the sacrifices of prejudice, fear, hate and distrust that are necessary to win victories of mutual understanding. Such victories lift and free humanity and do not leave an aftermath of suffering and a burden of debt.

At this season and in this cause all who will may be conscripts for peace, for theirs is a cause of hearts which, openly or secretly enlisted, beat in every nation for home and humanity.

Canada's Own Gold Standard

WHEN word came to Ottawa last September that Great Britain had departed from the gold standard, the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, tersely declared that Canada would remain on the gold standard.

"Whatever Great Britain may do is for the Government of Great Britain to determine," said Premier Bennett. "As for Canada, we propose to maintain the gold standard."

The value of the Canadian dollar had been falling in New York, but the Department of Finance in Ottawa regarded it as only a temporary decline. Gold had been shipped from Canada to New York to reëstablish the Canadian dollar. Dominion notes continued to be redeemable in gold. No restriction had been placed on the movement of gold in Canada.

The Canadian dollar continued to decline in exchange value, however, as compared with the United States dollar. After one month under this handicap in international exchange, Canada found it necessary to restrict the export of gold. An order-in-council passed by the Government at Ottawa on October 19 directed that no gold should be exported from Canada except under license granted by the Minister of Finance to a chartered bank.

Dominion notes continued to be redeemable in gold. Any office of the Receiver-General in Canada would issue gold in exchange for notes. This important feature of the gold standard has since been maintained, according to the Canadian Government's view. For the purpose of keeping check on the movement of gold, however, receivers are required to sign certain forms which give the Government information for the regulation of exporting.

At the same time, gold has continued to be available with which the Dominion, Canadian provinces and municipalities might meet obligations abroad, particularly in the United States. But official claims at Ottawa that Canada is on the gold standard have failed to maintain the exchange value of the Canadian dollar in New York, where Canadian currency has been at a discount varying from 8 to nearly 15 per cent. There has been nothing very apparent in the balance of trade to justify this heavy penalty on Canadian purchasing power in the United States, but economic authorities in Canada outside of the Government are inclined to admit that the regulation of the export of gold can be regarded only as meaning that Canada has gone off the gold standard.

In reply to criticism of its note issues, the Government declares that the gold reserves behind Dominion notes are fully adequate to maintain the national credit structure. And the Canadian people have confidence in Canadian currency and in the soundness of Canadian banking institutions. As well as present reserves, the production of gold from Canadian mines is equal to more than $1,000,000 a week, and now can be retained in Canada.

The decline of the Canadian dollar as a medium of exchange for the purchase of commodities in the United States has tended to discourage American trade with Canada. It may possibly aid Canadian export industries, according to views hopefully expressed in some quarters.

Out of the present experience may come legislation for the establishment of central banking machinery, definitely responsible for the control of Canada's financial credit. The possibility of an Empire bank is also being mooted. Before leaving London to return to Canada after a recent visit, Premier Bennett spoke of looking forward to a movement to consolidate the credit of the British Empire—"a clearing house which might be free of the vicissitudes of fortune which now beset us."

Moratorium and More

FROM the time of the world's hearty reception of President Hoover's German moratorium proposal, it has been growing more and more apparent that resumption of payments on reparations and debts would never take place on the scale which obtained before the collapse of world price levels. How soon President Hoover and his financial advisers would take official cognizance of the fact and set the machinery in motion looking to American acceptance of a revision has been less certain.

Some supposed he would wait until the moratorium proposal had been approved by Congress and could not be delayed by debate on the larger issue. To these his forthright proposal of reëstablishment of the World War Foreign Debt Commission in the same message with the moratorium plan came as a surprise. Others have been impatient that he did not speak weeks ago. But any action would have had to wait upon Congress to set its cachet upon the negotiations.

The method of settlement through a debt commission has the merit of sharing responsibility with Congress, and the understood measuring stick of "capacity to pay" as a basis for the readjustment is eminently proper. It is unfortunate that Congress, whose leaders long since committed themselves to the moratorium, should hesitate to vote formal suspension of payments due this month pending the inevitable debate on the debt commissions. But it may be hoped that the authorization by Congress will not be unduly delayed and that the actual negotiations themselves will go forward smoothly.

The President's special message was particularly striking, moreover, in the fact that it not only discussed the war debt question, but expanded into a comprehensive résumé of American foreign relations for the year. Mr. Hoover took this as an occasion to express the active interest of the United States in the success of the coming Disarmament Conference and to urge ratification by the Senate of the protocols providing for the United States' adherence to the World Court, remarking that for twelve years every President and every Secretary of State has recommended this action. He recounted the visits of Premier Laval and Signor Grandi, mentioned the Manchurian crisis, the St. Lawrence waterway negotiations and a number of diplomatic developments in connection with nations of Latin America.

Hitherto the sentence in the Constitution which prescribes that the President "shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient" has been taken to apply principally to the state of affairs within the Union. It was so when Washington began the communication of annual messages to the legislative branch, though such messages later became the medium for such international pronouncements as the Monroe Doctrine and President Wilson's "Fourteen Points."

The action of President Hoover suggests that it might readily become the practice of the Chief Executive to issue a separate message on the state of the Union's relations with its neighbors. This would be an appropriate way of recognizing that the interests of the United States in the world community are comparable in importance with its interests on its own soil.

Muffling the Night Bird's Roar

AIRPLANES have not yet entered the category of sleep disturbers. It is not because they lack any of the attributes—they have them all and in maximum measure. It is rather because night flights are not so numerous as to justify tagging the airplane as a common nuisance. Furthermore, the comparatively few airplanes that now pursue their way through the night are for the most part at an altitude which guarantees little or no disturbance to the sleeping communities over which they pass.

However, the gradual development of the airplanes to a point where they will be light in weight, safe in operation, low in price and great in number seems to be assured. Anticipating the time when the nights will be filled with the roar of many motors, and winged craft as thick as fireflies over a field of clover, efforts are being made to silence the output of their exhaust pipes.

One cannot pat an airplane on the back and order it to "be quiet." Neither can one, figuratively speaking, grab it by the neck and throttle its uproar. But an inventor professes to have a contrivance that will reduce the noise of an airplane by at least 50 per cent. After hearing a full-grown, tri-motored plane pass over a housetop, however, the average citizen probably would be more than willing to assert before a notary public that the elimination of one-half of the triple extract of roar delivered by one of these monsters would still leave too much.

Dry Law Research

COL. AMOS W. W. WOODCOCK, during his first year as prohibition administrator, set up in his bureau a small force to engage in research. The head of the federal dry unit clearly saw that this phase of the liquor problem had been allowed to lapse. Consequently, the bureau began to issue informative monographs on various angles of the liquor question. These publications were carefully worded and were in no sense partisan.

There developed a considerable demand for these booklets from all sections of the country. This part of the work of the bureau, unfortunately, was stopped last June because an item providing $50,000 for further research during 1931-1932 was stricken from the appropriation bill on a point of order.

Today there is great need for careful research on alcohol that will receive widespread publicity. The public is entitled to know the facts on liquor. It is the duty of the Government to give to the community facts about this nuisance which it proposes to eradicate. Just as much energy is needed in education as in enforcement.

An active body, giving to the press and to the public the latest data on alcohol, should receive support from all those who feel that liquor has to be controlled. A small outlay for research will produce results that will far outweigh the slight burden of initial cost. Congress should include in the appropriations for 1932-1933 an item that will allow the resumption of public research on the problem of alcohol—a problem which today is surrounded with too much confusion.

Looking for Deeper Joys

WITHIN the last year there has been reported a significant increase in the sale and reading of books other than fiction. This increase is noted particularly in regard to volumes of poetry, essays, biography and business literature.

Paralleling this revival of interest in serious literature is the apparent increase in public attention to the arts. This is observed not only in larger attendances at galleries and museums. It is evident in the desire increasingly expressed by young people to attain to some degree of proficiency in lines of activity contributing to mental enjoyment.

Commenting on this fact recently, an art patron who is doing much to secure recognition of real talent wherever it may be found said this development probably was due to the years of prosperity preceding 1929—years during which people had more leisure and opportunity to become acquainted with cultural enjoyments, and money with which to avail themselves of these.

The assumption remains to be proved. Perhaps more indicative is the admission on the part of many people that the failure of ambitious schemes for accumulating material wealth has offered in the last two years an incentive to turn to deeper-rooted interests for satisfaction.

The growing interest in literary and artistic enjoyments, involving as it does an intellectual exercise beyond that demanded in reading light fiction or in the habitual attendance at movies for emotional excitement, will be found by many a real blessing.

The Parking Perennial

THE parking problem is not so modern as some commentators seem to believe. In 1660, when Charles II sat on the English throne, the extensive use of the streets for storing vehicles was seen as occasion for serious discussion and some alarm. Here is a stern decree given at the Royal Court at Whitehall on Oct. 18, 1660:

> Whereas the excessive number of hackney coaches in the city of London are found to be a common nuisance, the streets and highways being thereby made impassable and dangerous.
>
> We command that no person or persons permit or suffer the said coaches to stand or remain in any of the streets.

Motorists may find some consolation in the history of parking. For the record discloses that neither automobilists nor their trusted servants of the road are responsible for bringing another complex problem into an already too complex world. And if Charles II never so much as thought of solving the 1660 difficulty with the aid of police tags, neither is it likely a public official of this day would attempt to ban automobiles so completely as Cromwell's successor attempted to ban carriages.

In fact, the motorist, looking back to earlier times, may find reason to congratulate himself. It is true that fire hydrants sprout like weeds in every unoccupied place along the curb. And it is as sadly certain that many a parking space seen from a distance is appropriated before the driver gets there. Nevertheless, the motorist of today has no autocratic edicts hanging over his head, nor is the unwitting parking offender in danger of having his person parked in the pillory.

Editorial Notes

Divers who have reached the $5,000,000 treasure of the sunken liner Egypt have found one way at least to get gold out of sea water.

With the old-fashioned trend in styles gradually returning, why not the bustle in business?

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Japan and the League of Nations

IT LITTLE becomes a citizen of the United States to speak harshly of Japan's present attitude toward the League of Nations. While the Administration at Washington now is both courteous and coöperative in its relations to the League, it has only recently become coöperative, and for many years was distinctly discourteous. It seems hard to believe that there actually was a time when communications bearing upon their envelopes the stamp of the League of Nations headquarters were not answered by the State Department. Today, however, the note of friendship is very clear, and there even seems to be an inclination on the part of high diplomatic officials to resent the fact that Japan is not so deferential to the League as she might be.

Indeed, it is probable that the Japanese attitude of aloofness and even defiance of the League is doing much to prevent world-wide public sentiment from accurately estimating the strength and the propriety of the Japanese position in the controversy with China. I have tried to make clear in two prior articles that the provocation to which Japan had been subjected for years was such that it probably would not have been endured so long had the offender been a responsible state. And one of the great difficulties attendant upon the situation was that the form of Chinese attack upon Japan was not of a sort that could be submitted readily to the League for consideration and correction.

The League could hardly be expected to take cognizance of the agitation within China for the annulment of a treaty, or even of the actual violation of a treaty by infringement upon its economic clauses. Japan could not complain to the League that China was systematically educating her youth in hatred of the Japanese. Nor could the League be asked to take cognizance of the anti-Japanese boycotts, or the efforts to divert traffic from the South Manchuria Railway to Chinese railroads built in defiance of treaty obligations. Against matters of this sort, Japan made formal diplomatic protest to China without result. When there was danger of the actual destruction of her railway property, her military arm struck, and struck hard.

* * *

Thus far Japan acted, it seems to me, reasonably, and with all the restraint that could be expected. Unhappily, when the military movements became the subject of world-wide diplomatic consideration, the Japanese failed to get their cause properly before the court of public opinion, and in my judgment also suffered seriously from the nature of their representation before the League of Nations. Their delegate is said to speak no English, and not to be ready in debate when the French language is employed. The Chinese were represented at Geneva by Dr. Sze, who had been for a long time associated with League members, and has had an intimate and influential acquaintanceship with them.

The result was that with almost undue haste the League ordered Japan to vacate the strategic points it had seized. No cognizance was taken of the fact that Manchuria swarms with bandits, many of whom were not without association with the Chinese armies. The withdrawal of Japanese troops would have exposed Japanese and Korean residents, and for that matter Chinese residents, to attacks and spoliation. The world has already come to see the reasons for the Japanese refusal literally to obey this order from the League. But when the Japanese Foreign Office protested against having an American observer sit in the sessions of the Council which gave consideration to this Far Eastern problem, it uselessly offended American sentiment.

And the subsequent refusal of Japan to accept the proposition that there should be a neutral commission appointed to investigate the facts of the controversy also tended to prejudice the world against the island nation. The Japanese Government seems to have recognized this fact, since it has now withdrawn objection to such a commission and approves its appointment with certain reasonable limitations upon its power. That commission should inquire not merely into the military operations for which Japan was responsible, but into the alleged violation of the treaties by the Chinese which made those operations necessary, to the Japanese mind at least.

* * *

One vital question can be resolved by such a committee, and in no other way: Was the South Manchuria Railway gravely endangered, as the Japanese claim, on the night of September 18? The Chinese claim that the Japanese themselves staged the attack upon the railroad in order to give cause for a quarrel with China. The Japanese claim to have abundant evidence that the attack was made by Chinese soldiers in uniform. No inquiry into this question by either a Chinese or a Japanese tribunal will carry weight. A League of Nations investigation is justified, and the Japanese weakened their position before the world materially by so long opposing it.

Oriental diplomacy has long been notorious for secrecy and intrigue. There is no reason why this secrecy should extend to the diplomatic activities of western nations dealing with the problem of the Far East. There is, for example, no seeming justification for the withholding by the Department of State of the United States of any correspondence which might enlighten the public on the merits of this controversy. There is said to be much material in the State Department, and the public interest is so justifiably aroused by the present state of controversy that its publication seems to be demanded by every consideration of public policy.

Books of Current Interest

Morny, the Picturesque

Imperial Brother, by Maristan Chapman. New York: Viking. $3.50.

THIS is a fictionized biography of Napoleon III's half brother, the Duc de Morny. Morny was a person of great influence during the Second Empire, and Mrs. Chapman does not underestimate his importance. One gets the impression that the Emperor obtained all his best ideas from Morny, and was warned against all his blunders by this same self-effacing genius.

That, of course, is one of the difficulties about fictionized biography. If an historical personage is really important, he is worthy of a straight biography. But if he falls somewhat short of greatness, or if material to justify his claim to a niche in the Hall of Fame is lacking, he may prove to be adaptable to the needs of the novelist. Yet the novelist has to improvise somewhat on the main theme. Truth may often appear stranger than fiction, but it is seldom skillful at devising plots. And fictionized biography, lacking a plot unless of the obviously improvised variety, is not fiction. Neither is it convincing as biography.

Mrs. Chapman has done extremely well within the strict limits of the form she has chosen. Her talent as a novelist is apparent throughout, and her knowledge of history is certainly adequate. The result is a book of considerable charm and some historical value. If it is neither great fiction nor great biography, it is probably as good as its subject matter deserves or justifies.

Morny had a considerable advantage over Louis Napoleon, genealogically speaking, in that his paternal grandfather was no less a person than the Duc de Talleyrand, Mrs. Chapman makes the most of this, and depicts Morny as a Second Empire Talleyrand, attempting to guide a foolish Emperor in much the same way that Talleyrand tried to supply wisdom to the first great Bonaparte. This theme lends itself to artistry, and it is artistically developed. Yet one feels that the qualities of statesmanship attributed to Morny are not borne out by the facts, and that he was less a tremendous power behind the scenes than what he appeared to his contemporaries to be, to wit, a distinguished sportsman and man-about-town.

Another advantage which Morny enjoyed as compared with Louis Napoleon was that, instead of spending years as a political exile from France, he was able to stay in his native country, and even to be the intimate companion of the Orléans princes.

Among Morny's claims to fame were his work as a pioneer of the beet sugar industry in Auvergne, and his choice of Longchamps as the proper site for a race course for fashionable Paris. From this it may be judged that he was a versatile man. And a picturesque character. It is well that he has been summoned from obscurity, and made to live again in the superficial society of which he was one of the most brilliant ornaments.

REX MILLER

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Canada Cuts Red Tape

UNCLE SAM for all his vaunted progress has some things to learn from his neighbor on the north. Canada has a forthright, stand-no-nonsense method for ridding her commonwealth of undesirables. Our own federal authorities might imitate her with advantage to all concerned, except to the criminal elements and the shyster lawyers. . . .

One prime factor in the problem of law enforcement, which Canada has and which we in the United States haven't, is a competent, able, thoroughly trained federal police force like the Royal Mounted Police. With such investigators as these to get after the big offenders, and with courts not bound by red tape tied into skillful knots by criminal lawyers, we might get the same conclusive evidence and the same speedy results. . . .

Canada also has a wise provision in her Naturalization Act calculated to discourage aliens from adopting that country as a field for illegal practices. This permits the cancellation of naturalization papers in case of conviction for a criminal offense. We can jail, but we cannot deport, a criminal alien, once he has obtained American citizenship.—*Los Angeles Times.*

To Relieve Home Owners

IN 1920, there were 20,697,204 dwellings used as homes in the United States by 24,351,676 families. Of the latter, 12,943,598 rented their houses. Of the remainder, 6,522,119 owned homes free of debt, 4,059,593 were paying off mortgages, leaving a comparatively small unaccounted for list of home occupying families.

In the intervening ten years, all of the totals have doubtless risen, but the relative figures will remain very much the same. With but a little over one-fourth of American families owning homes in fee simple, the wide application of the President's proposed system of home loan discount banks is obvious.

While the details of the plan have not been made clear and perhaps wait on congressional consideration of ways and means, it is obvious that the main usages of the discount system will not be primarily to lend on new building, although stimulation in home building is the avowed object of the plan. Instead, the proposed new discount banks would be called upon to refinance from the start a large number of existing home loans. The stimulation to new building would be supplied by the release of capital of the existing home loan machinery now tied up in mortgages.

At least, it is difficult to conceive how loans could be arranged for new home construction without opening the same avenue of reliefs to home owners staggering under mortgage debts. And these are likely to call for relief far more quickly than new home builders can be attracted into the field.

There is basic merit, however, in a proposal to make home ownership at reasonably easy terms open to the more than 13,000,000 persons who are today renting houses, and to relieve the average family whose home ownership under refinancing difficulties, especially in a deflated real estate market, is frequently an unbearable burden.—*Rocky Mountain News.*

The Primal Cause

THE more science knows, the more science is compelled to recognize that the things that we see were not made of the things that do appear, that the only explanation of matter and of life is a God. "Halbes Wissen führt von Gobb ab, gründliches Wissen führt zu Gott hin." "Half knowledge leads away from God, full and deep knowledge leads to Him."

Biologists may make a last effort to escape from the logical conclusion—God—by using such neutral terms as "determinants" and "teleology," but there is no escape. The hound of heaven is steadily and tirelessly tracking them down. Study does not simplify cellular phenomena; it shows them more inexplicable, and more and more the functions of life are seen to involve environmental preparations and reciprocities and correspondences that cannot be explained by chance and that can be explained only by intelligent prescience or providence. — *Ronald Macfie, M. A., LL. D.*, in *Science Rediscovers God.*

The Movie Reporter

AN Indiana member told the American Newspaper Publishers Association at Los Angeles that "the movie industry goes back thirty or forty years to portray a character who doesn't exist—the hard-drinking, cursing, swaggering newspaper reporter."

He doesn't exist today and never did exist in a typical way. Scenario writers who thus portray the reporter may be dramatic, but they are not realistic.

At any time in the journalism of the Pacific Northwest of the last fifty years the drunken, swaggering, bullying reporter was the rare exception, and he quickly lost his position when knowledge of his conduct came to the publisher and editor.—*Spokane Spokesman-Review.*